The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Important Rumor from Mexico.

FLIGHT OF MIRAMON AND MARQUEZ—THE ARMY PRONOUNCED FOR SANTA ANNA.

Mobile, Monday, Nov. 22.

The schooner *Mary Clinton* has arrived from Vera Cruz, having left that port on the 11th inst.

It was reported that President Miramon had joined Marquez, and that both had fled the county on board a British steamer, taking the two millions of specie seized by Marquez, whereupon Miramon's army had pronounced for Santa Anna.

[This startling bit of information is to be received with exceeding reserve. Nothing is more improbable than that Miramon and Marquez could upon any terms have obtained passage from the country upon a *British* steamer.—Ed. Times.]

Wreck of an Ocean Steamship.

A LARGE STEAMER, SUPPOSED TO BE THE DELTA ASHORE ON A NOVA SCOTIA REEF.

Sackville, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

The schooner *Victoria*, which arrived at Halifax to-day, passed, yesterday afternoon, within six hundred yards of a large steamer broken across on the rocks of "Mary Joseph," Guysboro. [Guysboro is a town almost at the eastern extremity of the main land of Nova Scotia, and near or on the Gut of Canso.—Ed.] The steamer had a black hull, a sharp bow, and an elliptic stern. Her mizzen-mast alone was standing. There were many fishing-boats about her.

The description given answers that of the Cunard steamship *Delta*, which plies on the route between Bermuda, Halifax and St. Johns, N. F., carrying the mails. The *Delta* left Halifax on Saturday for Newfoundland, and is likely to have gone on the rocks, at the place stated on Saturday night or Sunday. It is not likely that there were many passengers on board, and the hope is indulged in, that their lives have been preserved.

Interesting from Arizona.

PROTEST OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ADDRESSED TO THE GOVERNOR OF SONORA—EMIGRATION TO NORTHERN MEXICO.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

The *Arizonian*, of the 3d inst., says that Capt. Ewell left Fort Buchanan for Sonora on the 31st ult., under instruction of the Secretary of War to call on Gov. Pesquiera, and protest in the name of the United States Government against the expulsion of Capt. Stone's party, or the American citizens, from that State.

The *Arizonian* also learns that Pesquiera recently expressed a strong desire for the formation of emigration companies to induce a general emigration into Sonora.

From the Rio Grande.

SAFETY OF BROWNSVILLE CONFIRMED.

New-Orleans, Monday, Nov. 21.

The steamship *Mexico* has arrived from Indianola with $11,000 in specie.

Private advices from Brownsville confirm the dispatch embracing the *Arizona's* news, sent on Sunday.

From Havana.

New-Orleans, Monday, Nov. 21.

The steamship *Cahawba* has arrived from Havana, 16th inst. There is no news of importance. The markets were unchanged.

The advices do not mention the arrival of the new Governor-General of Cuba, which was daily expected.

The sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, from Pensacola, has arrived below this port. She is on the watch for fillibusters.

Massachusetts Topics.

THE BOSTON SYMPATHY MEETING—ARRAIGNMENT OF SHEPARD, THE ALLEGED FORGER—FIRE AT EAST WEYMOUTH—DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

The meeting in Tremont Temple on Saturday evening realized $400 for John Brown's family, after paying expenses.

In the Superior Court to-day Isaac T. Shepard was arraigned on four indictments for forging promissory notes purporting to be signed by Henry Taylor & Co., and two of them by James A. Blake and Allen Shepard. The accused waived an examination, and in default of $20,000 bail was sent to jail.

The building in East Weymouth, occupied by Albert Humphrey as a shoe manufactory, and by Henry Lord for English and West India goods, was this morning totally consumed by fire. The loss is estimated at about $20,000, and the insurance at about $14,000.

Joseph W. Wightman has received the Democratic nomination for Mayor of this city.

Six inches of snow fell at Bellows Falls, Vt., last night. It is raining there to-day.

The Mayoralty of Dover, N. H.

Dover, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

Albert Bond, Republican, was elected Mayor to-day by a majority of 126. The Republicans elect a full board of municipal officers, and show an average majority of 350 votes in the city.

A Saw-Mill Burned in Maine.

Bangor, Me., Tuesday, Nov. 22.

The steam saw-mill erected by Theophilus Cushing, at Frankfort Mills, was fired by incendiaries last night and totally destroyed. The loss is mostly insured, and amounts to $12,000.

Railroad Accident.

New-London, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

The cars on the Northern Railroad last evening ran over and killed John Pollock, a man thirty years of age, belonging in Dedham, Mass. The accident occurred eight miles above this place.

Steamboat Sunk—Destruction of Cotton.

Memphis, Monday, Nov. 21.

The steamer *Lucy Holcombe* hence for New-Orleans with 1,462 bales of Cotton on board, sank on Saturday evening, near Helena. The boat will probably be a total loss.

Non-Arrival of the Indian.

Portland, Me., Tuesday, Nov. 22—12 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *Indian*, now in her fourteenth day from Liverpool. The agent of the line here says she was to touch a Queenstown. Weather cloudy and cold, with light rain.

Suicide in Philadelphia.

A SUPPOSED LOSS OF MONEY THE CAUSE.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal, Nov. 22.

A young man, named John D. Winslow, committed suicide some time during last night, at No. 38 South Third-street. The deceased was twenty-seven years of age, and was a native of Providence, R. I., where he has a mother and other relatives residing. He was a traveling agent for a firm in New-York, and sold jewelry by sample. He came to this city very frequently, and had a large circle of friends here. When in the city he was in the habit of sleeping in a back room at the office of Draper, Tift & Co., in the second story of No. 38 South Third-street, which apartment he had furnished very nicely. For six weeks past he has employed a young colored man to carry his box of samples for him. Yesterday Mr. Winslow went into a store in Second-street, near Arch, to dispose of some articles, and the man ran off with the box, which contained jewelry valued at $3,000. The deceased was very much excited about his loss, but went to his apartment, as usual, last night, which is the last known of him. This morning a young man named Richard S. Bartine, employed in the office, went there about 20 minutes past 8 o'clock. Upon entering Mr. Winslow's room, he found him lying on the bed a corpse. On the floor, by his side, was a single-barreled pistol, which was the instrument of destruction. The deceased had shot himself through the heart. After undressing himself with the exception of his shirt and drawers, he had evidently reclined upon the side of the bed, placed the fatal weapon close to his breast and pulled the trigger. He left several letters, which were dated last evening between 7 and 8 o'clock, in which he refers to his loss, calling it a blunder, and declares his intention of ending his existence. His body has been taken charge of by some of his friends. The suicide caused considerable commotion upon Third-street, and a crowd assembled about the place all the morning. The deceased was quite a prominent member of the Sons of Malta. He was unmarried.

The event which led to the commission of the fatal act has since turned out to have been a mistake upon the part of the colored man, and not a robbery as was supposed. Through a misapprehension the box and its contents were taken to the jewelry-store of Eli Holden, on Market-street, where they were left by the man, who said that he had been directed to do so by Mr. Winslow. As the latter was in the habit of visiting the store, Mr. Holden took charge of the articles, and they were found safe in his possession this morning.

THE PANIC IN VIRGINIA.

An Army a Thousand Strong at Charlestown—Movements of Gov. Wise—The State of Opinion in Virginia—Dr. Howe in Canada.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE PRISONERS.

Charlestown, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 22.

Yesterday was spent in a grand military parade and review, by Gov. Wise. During the afternoon, Gov. Wise and his staff had a long interview with the prisoners, urging them to prepare for death, as the sentence of the Court would be carried out without any interference on his part. Brown declared himself prepared to die, and justified his course, only regretting his error in not allowing the train to pass. Cook was willing to be shot, but always had a great repugnance to hanging. Gov. Wise said that Coppic was the only one that he had ever thought of commuting, but he had now determined to hang them all.

Gov. Wise yesterday received a dispatch from the Governor of South Carolina, tendering any amount of military aid in defence of Virginia. Wise replied, thanking him for the offer, but assuring the Governor that Virginia was able to defend herself.

The Richmond military were all ordered home yesterday, but the people protested, declaring that if there was any necessity for them to come, that necessity still existed. The result was that Gov. Wise ordered two Richmond companies to remain, and also the Petersburgh Artillery. Several of the Richmond companies started for home this morning, and others will go to-morrow.

Gov. Wise and staff left this morning. He expresses the intention of having a thousand military present on the day of the execution.

Harper's Ferry, Tuesday, Nov. 22—P. M.

Gov. Wise and staff are here, stopping with Col. Barbour, Superintendent of the Armory.

The Governor states that he has made every provision to protect the community and the prisoners. He has no doubt of a determined and thorough organization, throughout the Northern and Western States, to rescue Brown, and exhibits a number of letters from responsible parties in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New-York, urging him to be prepared for parties forming in those States.

The Blues go to Martinsburgh to-night, and Col. Smith, of the Virginia Military Institute, with the Cadets and some howitzers, have been ordered to Charlestown.

Gov. Wise will return to Richmond to-morrow.

DENIAL FROM MARSHAL JOHNSON, OF OHIO.

Cleveland, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

Marshal Johnson, of Ohio, says that the report of his having sent a message to Gov. Wise relative to the rescue of Brown is untrue.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

EFFECTS OF THE PREVAILING EXCITEMENT IN VIRGINIA ON LARGE PROPERTY-HOLDERS—A STAMPEDE FROM THE COUNTRY CONTEMPLATED—INSECURITY OF LIFE AND PROPERTY—JAMES A. SHAW—THE COST OF THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION TO VIRGINIA, &C., &C., &C.

———, Va., Saturday, Nov. 19, 1859.

The present aspect of things in Virginia is gloomy, and ominous of a still more gloomy future. There is a prevailing feeling of uncertainty growing out of the Harper's Ferry insurrection, and its sad effect upon the relations of the two sections, which affects the very tenure of property itself, and impairs the patriotic relations of the citizen to the State. Patriotism rises not one jot beyond the point of self-protection, and even in this its functions seem inadequate to the crisis, or at least inadequate to give the necessary assurance of protection. It is needless to deny the fact; our people are dismayed and distracted to a degree which no change in the present state of affairs can materially affect or remedy.

The colossal character of the evil which was the immediate cause of this feeling of insecurity, and the consequent despair of ever remedying it, is producing its effect upon the minds of large property-holders in several parts of the State. They see nothing in the future but interminable strife, the end of which must be a material diminution in the value of all descriptions of property. The Government of the country is deemed incapable of an efficient discharge of its fundamental obligations, and the spirit of self-sacrifice and patriotism which were heretofore looked to as a counterbalance for this deficiency, seem to have vanished as the very emergency which needed their exercise arose. A feeling of insecurity in respect of life and property has narrowed down the sphere of patriotic labor to a concern about one's own peculiar or individual interests. This is but the natural result of a want of confidence in the Government and laws to give due protection to life and property. As a consequence of this conviction, I understand that several leading and wealthy families of the State contemplate selling out and moving to England, or some part of the continent of Europe, there to enjoy that security which their own Government is unable to extend at home. Moreover, as I understand, they see in the present distracted state of the country, the basis of a future conflict which would involve a serious depreciation in the value of a large amount of property that is now valuable; and they accordingly propose availing themselves of the present prosperous state of the times to dispose of their effects and quit.

The state of things as it is estimated here, is truly anomalous. There is no actual war between the North and South, yet the panic is no less intense. The feeling is just such as pervades a people daily apprehensive of war, with this exception, that in the former instance the apprehension and panic are destined to be enduring, because the cause is permanent and irremediable, while in the latter negotiation may be available in removing the *casus belli.* Far better for the interests, security, and peace of the country that a six months' actual war should rage between the two sections, and then terminate in a settlement of all impending difficulties, than that this corroding panic, this demoralizing, spiteful, and hostile spirit should continue to exist between the North and South. Its influence is degrading. It is making the population of the country spies one upon the other. The faculties are exercised not in the line of noble rivalry in commerce, science, the arts, or mechanism, but in forming devices to countervail some supposed plan of the enemy, or retaliate with the most ingenious effect for an injury done. Talk about freedom of speech! There is none. There is more caution manifested, and more need of it wherever we go, North or South, in the expression of one's views, than is necessary within the ruling of the French Emperor at this moment. It is no uncommon thing to see men of standing and influence look cautiously around them before venturing an expression of opinion on any subject savoring remotely o sectionalism. There is an all-pervading spirit of distrust and suspicion. Every man is acting a detective upon his neighbor, and the principle, "regard every man a rogue until you find out the contrary," seems to be the universal rule in social intercourse. No wonder, then, that, in such a state of things, people who desire peace and repose should seek it beyond the sphere of this espionage system. And it will be so. In less than twelve months from this time, you will hear of many leading families in Virginia emigrating to some region beyond the limits of the United States, where they can enjoy exemption from these disagreeable annoyances. And when such a result follows so speedily upon the heel of the Harper's Ferry outbreak, which is the immediate cause of this disturbance, what must be the consequence in the future? This condition of wild excitement, though now deemed temporary and evanescent, will by and by become the normal state of society here. The public mind has, in the exciting incidents of the past few weeks, food enough to nurture and keep alive for years, a feeling of mutual hostility between the two sections, which will be incompatible with a life of peace or repose. And from this main source of evil, collateral evils will spring up, which must embitter and aggravate the spirit of hostility which the Harper's Ferry insurrection has called into existence. In short, there is no hope of any peace in the future, not even enough to render life in the Union tolerable amid the highest degree of material prosperity which the imagination could realize. The people are unwilling to offset domestic repose by considerations of wealth. They prefer a small competence with a guarantee of peace, than a fortune amid the excitements and uncertainties which now constitute the most prominent features of our whole political system.

The last resort to check the progress of crime—the jury system—is becoming demoralized and inefficient I would as soon, to-morrow, take the chances of a trial before a jury, upon a capital offence, as upon a charge of petty larceny. The chances of acquittal in the former instance would be two to one in my favor, whereas in the latter punishment of some grade would be almost certain. The laxity is the more deplorable in view of the absence of those moral and religious restraints which operate so effectually to check crime. The spirit of religion, of which we hear so much vaunting, is fast dying out, and infidelism taking its place. Crime is encouraged by the decay of our Judicial system, and the hope of impunity held out by the remissness of juries. The excesses which follow, are so demoralizing the public mind, that murders are thought little or nothing of. Familiarity with scenes of blood is blunting the consciences of men to every sense of humanity and Christian feeling.

We are but one degree removed from a state of anarchy, and the probability is, that the little margin which is still left between the conditions of order and lawlessness, will soon be obliterated. Such are the views of men of high intelligence having the best opportunities, from enlarged experience, of forming correct opinions as to the present condition and future prospects of this State and elsewhere.

The effect of the present excitement in the South upon the negro population will be injurious in the extreme. All the incidents of the present crisis, the discussions relative to it, the preparations and musterings to repel Abolition forays, are passing before their eyes and within their hearing. With very rare exceptions the negroes are unable to read, and they rely almost entirely for information on what they can catch up, while waiting on the dinner or breakfast-table. There is generally some caution in keeping from them whatever would be calculated to enlighten them; but the existing excitement is so universal and so intense, and the discussions and preparations so unreserved, of necessity, as to make concealment impossible. They are thus more enlightened within the past few weeks than they would be during an age of comparative peace, when such movements and discussions would not be necessary. The effect will probably be to arouse some dangerous aspiration, incompatible with the condition of Slavery; and once insubordination sets in, the integrity of the institution is at stake. In every aspect relating to the interests of both sections of the country, I regard the late Harper's Ferry insurrection as the greatest disaster that has yet befallen this country. Its baneful effects will long survive the present generation, and its influence will be daily developed in mutual hostility and recrimination between the people of the North and the South.

This movement will, moreover, entail heavy pecuniary burdens upon the State. The cost of prosecutions, the maintaining of a military guard at Charlestown, the transportation of auxiliary troops from one point to another, besides their maintenance, all involve outlays which will fall heavily upon a State already pretty well embarrassed after an outlay of many millions for public works. And if we estimate the loss to business and trade occasioned by the excitement, and consequent estrangement of people's minds from their legitimate pursuits, the result would be found little, if at all, less onerous, than the actual outlay for the purposes indicated above. Then, again, there is the necessity for a permanent military organization which this movement suggests, and which, of course, will constitute a standing and permanent source of expense to the Commonwealth. And all this, while the true basis of the State's wealth the very means, in fact, on which she has to rely to meet these outlays—her trade, is being paralyzed and circumscribed. In view of all these facts, I regard the consequences of this unfortunate Harper's Ferry insurrection as little less disastrous than would be a civil war of many months' duration. A profuse flow of blood might possibly appease the hostile spirit of both parties; but this *émeute*, while it has not resulted in a direct conflict, will leave a cancer in the body politic which will corrode and undermine the constitutional vigor of our whole political system, until all is chaos, confusion and anarchy.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTOWN.

THE PANIC OF SATURDAY—RECEPTION OF GOV. WISE AND THE MILITARY—SUNDAY—QUIET RESTORED—ONE THOUSAND MILITARY UNDER ARMS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

Charlestown, Monday, Nov. 21.

Yesterday was another day of excitement in our town, and the crowds which thronged our streets from "early morn till dewy eve" has not been equaled since the commencement of the Harper's Ferry affair. The street corners from the extreme eastern section to the western suburbs of the town, presented groups of anxious citizens asking and giving each other the latest news—be that little or much. The day was unusually fine, the sun shining out with splendor, tempering the atmosphere and doing away with the chill wind of the previous day and night. The streets were in a passable condition, and everything seemed to augur well, provided the Abolitionists did not come.

The excitement of Saturday morning, in reference to a battle in Clark County, has completely died off, messengers having been sent by Col. Davis, who returned and reported a false alarm.

But the most exciting event of Saturday was the arrival in the evening of Mr. Smith Crane, a citizen of Kansas, but a native of this town. Mr. Crane is a Pro-Slavery man, and his arrival at once led our now suspecting citizens to conclude that all was not right, and that he had come with news of dreadful import. He was immediately besieged by an anxious crowd, and made to relieve himself of any and everything he knew in reference to Brown in Kansas, and also the news he had in reference to a contemplated rescue of the prisoners. Mr. Crane, who is, beyond doubt, an entirely reliable man, stated that the excitement in regard to the affair was very great among the Anti-Slavery men in Kansas, and he knew for a certainty that they were arming in large numbers, and that they openly proclaimed their intention of making Brown's rescue. He states that at least five hundred can be raised in a few hours' notice, and they are determined and desperate men, and have never failed to rescue Brown from the many narrow straits in which he had placed himself in the southern part of Kansas. He also states that Brown is the idol of the Anti-Slavery ruffians of Kansas, and that he had only to give the command and they would follow. Mr. Crane states that amongst the number who declare their intention to attempt a rescue, are some Danites who hold Brown in high esteem. After leaving Kansas Mr. Crane traveled on until he reached Bellair, Ohio, where he was taken sick. One night, whilst lying awake in his bed, he says he heard a party of Abolitionists in the next room conversing in regard to Brown, and the means of his rescue. One of the men said that they could raise three thousand in less than twenty-four hours, to go by way of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and that the rescue would be made at all hazards.

A few hours after the arrival of Mr. Crane in town, the Hon. Andrew Hunter received a telegraphic dispatch from United States Marshal Johnson, of Ohio, stating that a large number of men, from 600 to 1,000, were arming, under the leadership of John Brown, Jr., son of Old Brown, and would certainly make an attempt to rescue the prisoners; thus confirming all that was reported by Mr. Crane. As soon as the contents of the dispatch were made known the greatest excitement was created, but it did not partake of fear. Col. Davis immediately dispatched to Gov. Wise for 500 men, who, it was announced to the excited population, would be here last evening. With these facts spread before them, and a thousand reports which could not be traced to a reliable source, the good people of Charlestown retired to their beds, some placing their trust in Providence, others in the military, and others in their own stout arms.

It may be mentioned here that the Artillery Company from Alexandria, fifty men, arrived about daylight, Saturday morning, causing much commotion. A large majority of the colored population, who rise earliest, thought the enemy "had come and they were theirs." Your correspondent also heard of numerous good jokes, at the expense of some of our most benevolent and respectable old ladies, but the moral would not be sufficient to adorn the tale, so he forbears to mention them.

As stated above, yesterday morning dawned on us beautifully, and preparations were commenced early for the reception of the Richmond military. Large quantities of materials for bed-ticks were purchased, and the aid of the ladies, Sabbath as it was, solicited in making them up. Your correspondent happened to step in to see a friend about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. She is a lady of much piety, and usually attends church at least three times on the Sabbath. Judge of my surprise when I entered to hear the busy hum of the sewing-machine, under the direction of one of our ladies, who was turning off the cotton at a rapid rate. Seated around her were a number of Charlestown's fairest daughters, busily plying their needles. One of them, a member of the church, assured me she did not think she should be held responsible for the sin she was committing, and thought that Col. Davis should respond to the question, guilty or not guilty, in that upper Court, when our actions will be passed on.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon almost the entire population turned out and made their way to the dépôt. It was soon announced that a dispatch had been received, and the cars would not be in until 5 o'clock. Somewhat disappointed, the fair ladies and gallant beaux returned to their homes, whilst the soldiers detailed to receive the military, with a large number of citizens, remained on the ground. The companies to receive them consisted of the Alexandria Riflemen, Capt. Mayre; Mount Vernon Guards, Capt. Smith, and the Morgan Continentals, Maj. B. B. Washington and Capt. Haines, all under the command of Col. John Thomas Gibson.

About 6 o'clock the shrill whistle of the iron-horse was heard, and citizens flocked to the court-house and vicinity, where the soldiers would have to pass. The line was formed under the command of Col. Gibson, and Capt. Bailey, who has command of the Richmond military, assisting. The appearance of the troops as they marched down the main street was fine, and all were impressed with the soldierly tread of the visitors. Gov. Wise was met by Hon. Andrew Hunter, and he and his staff conveyed to that gentleman's residence. It was with great difficulty that sufficient accommodations could be obtained for them, coming, as they did, after night, and not having had anything to eat for twenty-four hours. The companies which came to Charlestown were the Richmond Greys, 76; Company F, 65; Virginia Riflemen, 41, and Young Guard, 58—250. The companies remaining at Harper's Ferry for the night were Richmond Blues, 68; Montgomery Guard, 46, and Howitzer Company, 51. The latter companies will be brought up to-day.

This morning a company of 100 horse arrived from Warrenton, Va., and 200 troops will also arrive in the train from Fredericksburgh and Petersburgh. You will see by this that the town will have about 900 soldiers to guard it, which ought to be sufficient.

It is understood that Gov. Wise received a telegraphic dispatch from Gov. Chase, of Ohio, stating that there were a large number of men, from 600 to 1,500, arming, and would certainly be on here to make a rescue. Gov. Wise telegraphed in return that if they were permitted to cross the line he would hold Gov. Chase responsible, and have him tried for treason.

The companies are now, 9 o'clock, forming for a dress parade, which creates much excitement, as all are desirous to see them.

The prisoner Stevens is recovering from the effects of his wounds, and is able to walk about in his cell. He will soon be as well as ever. Captain Brown has also recovered, and is getting quite active. He refuses to receive any ministers who countenance Slavery, telling them to go home and read their Bibles. Rev. Alfred Griffith had an interview with him a few days since, which lasted for nearly an hour, principally on the subject of Slavery. They quoted Scripture to sustain their views, and had quite a clashing time of it, but neither was able to convince the other of the correctness of their peculiar doctrines.

DR. HOWE IN CANADA.

The Montreal *Gazette* of Saturday has the following: We learn that Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston, whose explicit denial of his alleged complicity in the Harper's Ferry affair, we published yesterday, from a Boston paper, arrived at the St. Lawrence Hall on Wednesday last. He contemplates, we understand, making some stay in Canada, partly with a view of acquainting himself with the condition of our hospitals and other philanthropic institutions, and will, we doubt not, meet with that respect and attention in our community, to which his sacrifices and labors in the cause of humanity so eminently entitle him. Dr. Howe, we learn, left this city for Quebec on Thursday evening, but will return on Monday next.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY AT PEKING.

History of the Expedition—The Battle at the Ta-ku Forts—The Journey to the Capital—Satisfactory Result of the Journey.

From Our Own Correspondent.

United States Steamship Powhatan,
China Sea, Monday, Aug. 22, '59.

"Peace hath her victories not less renowned than war," and I doubt not that all true-hearted Americans will rejoice to hear that our Minister to China has achieved such a bloodless triumph. He is now bearing back his blushing laurels from a hard-fought field; and I propose to acquaint your readers with the circumstances of the contest, that they may the better understand the manner in which our national character has been sustained and vindicated in this empire of the East.

It is no reproach to the American name that Great Britain has hitherto led the way in the opening of China. The course of Providential events by which the English were involved in war, has twice necessitated that the British drum should sound the note of progress; and as often constrained us to join the march, though in a less conspicuous position. The only disgrace would be that we should become so habituated to this secondary part, as to neglect any fair opportunity for breaking away from our leading-strings, or that we should dance a servile attendance on British diplomacy in preference to striking out a career of our own. But the most cursory review of our relations with China is sufficient to show that the necessary course of American policy has always been so clearly marked out, that the boldest libeler can have no pretence for accusing us with such meanness of spirit. Indeed the only opportunity ever offered us for pursuing a thoroughly independent course, was that presented by recent occurrences at the mouth of the Pei-ho; and it ought to be gratifying to our national pride to know that it was neither overlooked or misused.

The steam frigate *Powhatan*, with His Excellency Mr. Ward, on board, dropped anchor in the harbor of Pecheelee on June 21, and on the 24th His Excellency entered the mouth of the river in the steam-tender, *Toeywan*, for the purpose of opening correspondence with the Chinese officials. Here he found the entrance closed by a *cheveaux de frise*, and not a Mandarin of any rank made his appearance. In fact, his interpreter, on going to the forts to inquire for the highest authority, was told by a frowning-looking countryman, (the only individual who came out to meet him,) that there were no Mandarins of any grade at the station—that the fortifications had been erected by the contributions of the gentry of the neighborhood, and that they were not garrisoned by Imperial troops, but merely by a body of local militia, and this not in opposition to the English or other foreigners, but merely as a defence against native banditti. This individual, who, as it afterward appeared, was practicing a very silly *ruse*, further informed him that the Viceroy had just arrived at another seaport called Pei-tang, about ten miles distant, where the entrance would be found by which we were expected to proceed to Peking. He, however, peremptorily declined giving us a guide to that unheard-of place, forwarding a dispatch to the Viceroy, or even receiving the card of our Minister, as a proof that we had made an attempt to open communication. Now, after having received a paper from the Chinese plenipotentiaries at Shanghai, inviting us to come to this very spot, without the slightest intimation that we should find any obstruction in our way, how could we avoid regarding all this as an elaborate piece of perfidy? And when the English proceeded to demolish the barrier on the following day, how could we withhold from them our cordial sympathy?

It soon became evident that the Chinese *ruse* in concealing their forces was only too successful. The English had fallen into a snare, and were in great danger of suffering a disastrous repulse. Several of their vessels were hard aground; the Admiral was wounded, and but six men remained fit for service on the gunboat that bore his flag The other vessels had scarcely men enough left to man their guns, and responded but feebly to the tremendous cannonade from the Chinese batteries. All this time we were lying at a safe distance in the rear, inactive but not uninterested spectators of the conflict.

At length a messenger was sent by the Admiral to summon his reserve, which was stationed on Chinese junks still further out. But the prospect of their arriving in time to afford any effective relief appeared hopeless. A strong ebb-tide was setting against them—not a single gunboat could be spared to tow them up—and it was evident that if they were left to the slow propulsion of the oar, they would come up much too late to retrieve the fortune of the day. As the messenger passed us, Commodore Tatnall learned from him the desperate condition of the British squadron. He felt deeply for the gallant Admiral, who had not only exhibited to himself and our Minister the most delicate personal courtesies, but whom he could not help but regard as fighting in the common cause of Christendom. He saw, too, at a glance, that the issue on which incalculable results were pending, and in which, as it then appeared, we were no less concerned than the English themselves, depended on the prompt arrival of the reserve corps at the scene of action. Policy, humanity, and chivalry, alike forbade him to continue an idle looker-on. Taking the case in this general aspect, and yielding to an emergency which seemed to spurn all conventional rules, he dropped alongside the junks, took in tow the flotilla of English barges, and carried them up to the squadron, just in time to keep its batteries from being silenced. Returning to the junks, he towed up a portion of the storming party; and then displayed a rare instance of personal courage and courtesy, unsurpassed in the history of chivalry. Hearing that the British Admiral was lying bleeding on the deck of the *Cormorant*, he set off in his barge, through the thickest of the iron rain, to express his sympathy for his unfortunate brother in arms. Before he reached the ship's side, the barge was crushed by a cannon shot, and one of his men instantly killed. Still the Commodore climbed to the deck, and sat for some time beside the wounded Admiral, in the very focus of the enemy's fire.

The sequel of the conflict is known to your readers and I need not trespass on your space by repeating its details. Thus far, our policy seemed to run paralle with that of the English, but here it diverged.

The English and French sailed for the South with the remains of their shattered squadron; our Minister remained at the Pei-ho for the purpose of ascertaining the actual disposition of the Chinese Governmen with respect to the ratification of our treaty. Nor was this merely a happy after-thought—a *dernier ressort*, into which he was driven by the failure of hopes suspended on the success of British arms. He was obligated, by the very terms of our treaty, to open correspondence by announcing his arrival to the Viceroy of the Province. This he had sought to do on the 24th of June, but the battle interposed, and not only occasioned a delay, but well-nigh extinguished every prospect of a successful result.

The chance was indeed at one time reduced to a fluxion—a mere *vanishing point*; but it was speedily integrated by a little skill in the practical *calculus*, and reappeared in its original value.

The very first communication of Mr. Ward drew from the Viceroy a statement that he had received His Majesty's commands to make arrangements for the Foreign Ministers to proceed to Peking, accompanied by a request for a personal interview.

Mr. Ward named July 8 as the day for the meeting, and was met with decorated barges, landed on a carpeted wharf, and escorted to the Hall of Conference with a military display of horse and infantry—and, altogether, with such honors as were not accorded to any of the Foreign Ministers last year, or perhaps ever before in the history of the Empire.

The Viceroy was loud in his denunciations of the English, and strove hard to elicit from Mr. Ward some expression condemnatory of their conduct. A mere diplomat would have taken his cue from the Viceroy, and sought to further his own objects by chiming in with the tone of the Chinese officials, but Mr. Ward was actuated by more generous principles. He reminded the Viceroy that we were no less on terms of amity with the English than with the Chinese, and declined sitting in judgment on the conduct of absent friends. "Your lips," said the Viceroy, "refuse to pronounce sentence, but we know that you have a verdict in your heart." Thus, if our policy condemns that of our English friends, let the rivalry be open and honorable; but let our representatives ever disdain to curry favor with the Chinese by aspersing the character of the English.

When Mr. Ward spoke of his intention to proceed to Peking, he was reminded that it would be necessary for him to wait for the arrival of HwEILIANG from Shanghai; and when he complained of the discourtesy of keeping him standing so long at the outer door on account of a mere formality as to who should open it, the Viceroy *proposed* to memorialize the Emperor to allow our Legation to proceed to the capital without further delay.

This he promptly did. The rescript arrived in seven days, and in three more the Minister and suite left the deck of the *Powhatan* to commence their voyage to the northern capital. Arrived at the landing, we were conveyed thence for forty-five miles in wheeled carriages, accompanied by an honorary guard consisting of intendents and prefects, colonels and captains, subalterns and soldiers. These all continued with us throughout our journey, and return, and we found them annoying only by their officious politeness.

At the terminus of the first stage, our Minister was greeted and entertained by the Viceroy's lieutenant; and at every stopping-place the local magistrates presented themselves and welcomed him to the soil over which they exercised jurisdiction, and made the most sumptuous preparations for our accommodation by the way.

We struck the Pei-ho ten miles above Tien-tsing, and five days of slow tracking against the current brought us to Tengtchoo, the entrepôt of Peking. Thence another stage—easy as to distance, but hard beyond endurance as to the road and vehicles—landed us at the Hotel of the American Legation, within the precincts of the Tartar city.

The day, thus rendered memorable, was the 27th of July.

Kweiliang and Hwashana, accompanied by the Judge of Kiangsu, who had been added to the Commission on account of his experience in foreign affairs, had arrived a few days in advance of us, and an interview took place on the 30th. Here Mr. Ward discovered *in limine* an attempt to drag him over that *pons asinorum* of Chinese diplomacy—the *kotow* of historical renown.

In vain he insisted that they had waived the point in the treaty with the English They replied that by the act of the English that treaty was rendered null and void, and was not to be quoted. In vain he urged that he had not asked an audience with his Majesty, and begged that they would proceed to the exchange of ratifications. They answered that the Emperor could not ignore the presence in his capital of a Foreign Plenipotentiary; and that the question of the audience, as highest in dignity, must be settled first in order.

Mr. Ward objected that the required ceremonial was a mark of homage inconsistent with the equality of an independent nation. They replied that our independence would be recognized by reducing the "nine prostrations" to one-third of that number. Mr. Ward said he would as lief perform a hundred as one—that it was not the number of repetitions that he objected to, but the form of the rite; and that the laws and customs of the United States would prevent his performing in the presence of the Emperor anything more than he was accustomed to render to the Chief Magistrate of our own country.

To this they answered, that having come to their capital, the rights of their Court must be complied with; and as Mr. Ward remained firm in his position, even Kweiliang, notwithstanding his characteristic mildness, assumed a tone of petulance bordering on menace.

At length, finding that no progress was made in the discussion, the subject was deferred to another meeting—the Chinese Ministers proposing that each party should in the interim make the rites of the other their subject of study; and Mr. Ward promptly assured them that his position was so clearly defined that no amount of study would bring him to any other conclusion than that which he had already announced. The interview was concluded by a magnificent banquet in the highest style of Peking art, while, in compliment to Western taste, the table was furnished with a table-cloth, knives and forks, silver spoons, white napkins and wine glasses.

When the Chinese Commissioners came to return the visit, they were fully convinced that the "mountain would not come to Mahomet," and expressed their readiness to arrange an audience according to the forms observed in our own country. But what were those forms? This was the next question, and not a whit less difficult than the one just disposed of. For there was no acknowledged authority to appeal to, and neither party was willing to admit the statements of the other. Kneeling, they asserted, must be a part of our ceremonial, because they knew it to be practiced in European Courts. The difference of our Republican institutions was pointed out; but they still maintained that a kneeling posture was indispensable; and the interview terminated with the impression on both sides that the audience would be impossible.

The next day, however, the Judge came back with a compromise which he boasted would "save the dignity of both nations." It was this: Our Minister was to bow, a table being placed between him and the Emperor. while a couple of the Court Chamberlains should hastily approach, saying "*Puh kwei, puh kwei*, don't kneel, don't kneel." This was of course assented to, with the understanding that H. I. M. should be distinctly aware that no kneeling was intended, and that it should be stated in writing that nothing more would be expected than the forms of our own Court etiquette.

The much talked-of audience seemed on the eve of consummation. The day was fixed conditionally; and the festivities with which it was to be celebrated were informally announced. Instead, however, of the expected paper with the seal of the Chinese Ministers, the Judge came back with the ultimatum that at least "one knee must touch the floor." To this Mr. Ward returned a decided negative, and the palace, with all its grandeur, vanished from our imagination like "the baseless fabric of a dream."

Before night a communication came from the Commissioners containing the insolent interrogatory as to what the United States Minister had come to Peking for, as he had rejected the audience with H. I. M.? In reply, Mr. Ward referred to the President's letter, of which he was the bearer, and quoted the edict of the Emperor authorizing him to come to the capital for the exchange of ratifications. To this they rejoined that the question of the "letter" ought to share the same fate as that of the "audience," and as to the "exchange," it would be unsuitable that that should take place in Peking, and they would memorialize the Emperor to appoint some other locality.

Our prospects were dark; but this was not their darkest phase. Two days later, the Judge came in and informed us that the Emperor, incensed at the rejection of the audience, had not only refused to respond to the memorial asking the appointment of a place for the "exchange," but the treaty itself had not yet received the seal of State, and it was even doubtful whether he would be willing to ratify it. He intimated that every difficulty would be removed by a suitable assurance that in declining the audience, Mr. Ward had not been influenced by any feeling of disrespect; and he further suggested that Mr. Ward should petition His Majesty to appoint a Minister to receive the President's letter; and that he would fix on some place in the North for the exchange of ratifications. To this last suggestion Mr. W. paid no attention, as he was resolved to ask no honors; but he annexed a paragraph expressive of respect to a document he was preparing, and gave it to the Chinese Ministers, on condition that they should in turn apply the same expressions to the President of the United States.

This happy stroke turned the ebbing tide of Imperial favor. A communication was returned containing the reciprocation of respect which Mr. Ward had demanded, and inclosing a copy of an Imperial edict. This edict comprises the chief results of the mission to Peking. It contrasts the conduct of the American with that of the English Envoy; appoints the Prime Minister to receive the President's letter in Peking, on behalf of His Majesty; commands the seal of State to be applied to the treaty of Tien-tsing; and orders the copy thus ratified to be transmitted to the Viceroy of Chih-le, to be exchanged at the seaport of Pei-tang.

Now the appointment of Pei-tang, instead of Peking, as the scene of this transaction, was no doubt a disappointment to Mr. Ward; but it was only a slight offset to the chagrin of the "Son of Heaven" in having his wishes thwarted by the stiff-*kneed* obstinacy of the American Minister. And what was our Minister to do in this emergency? Was he to withhold the treaty and thus unsettle our international relations, and raise the embarrassing questions, as to whether the aggregate of our grievances are sufficient to constitute constructively a *casus belli*, merely because the Emperor thought fit to alter his intention respecting the place of exchange? The treaty, itself, is silent on this head, and the determination of the place is plainly a prerogative of the Emperor. Had His Majesty, however, connected with this selection any circumstance which could be construed into an indignity, Mr. Ward would have stood on more questionable ground. But when the Emperor selected the port where he was to embark, of all places, out of Peking, the very one that was most convenient, and deputed the Viceroy (of all officers out of the capital, the highest in position) to make the exchange; and, in addition, when he commissioned the Viceroy to proceed to Pei-tang in advance of Mr. Ward, and await his arrival, so as not to occasion the slightest delay, how was it possible for Mr. Ward to find the shadow of a pretext for refusing the exchange? This is viewing the "exchange" as an isolated transaction. But there are other circumstances which redeem it from the slightest appearance of a national affront. The President's letter was received *in Peking* and by the *Prime Minister*, who raised it reverentially above his head, as a demonstration of the profoundest respect, and immediately placed it in charge of a guard of honor. The officials with whom Mr. Ward held intercourse were the highest in the empire; and the hospitality which they extended to our Legation, in the name of their Master, was on the most magnificent scale. And another circumstance deserves mention, as indicative of the disposition of the Government. The reception of the letters in Peking, and the designation of a place for the exchange *somewhere in the North*, were privileges which Mr. Ward had been recommended to petition for, but on his declining to do so, both of them were spontaneously and unexpectedly conceded by the edict of the Emperor.

Thus had Mr. Ward not only reaped all the solid advantages which he ever anticipated from his expedition to the North, but he has found each of them enhanced by the circumstances under which it was obtained. By proceeding alone to Peking after the defeat of the English, he obtained for American diplomacy a prominence which it had never before possessed in the affairs of China. By braving the Imperial displeasure, unsupported by any military force; fixing the day for his own departure, without admitting any reference to the throne; and forcing the Chinese Government to disavow the least appearance of constraint, he has left on the minds of the Chinese an impression of the fearless independence of the American character, which is of far more value then all the privileges that might have been purchased by bending the knee before the "Dragon Throne." And by obtaining the ratification of our own Treaty, while those of England and France are still in abeyance, he has secured our citizens the boon of peace, and the advantages of a legitimate commerce in the midst of war and tumult.

The Attempted Wife Murder in Connecticut.

PROBABLE RECOVERY OF MRS. HOLCOMB.

The Springfield *Republican* of yesterday gives further particulars of the attempted murder of Mrs. Holcomb, of Southwick, by her husband:

Mrs. Holcomb, after two days of insensibility from the terrible wounds inflicted by her husband, rallied on Sunday, and asked and received food. On Monday she was still better, eating crackers and drinking tea, and having a good pulse. Strong hopes are now entertained that she will survive, and both herself and his own family express the wish that the husband, who fled under the supposition that he had succeeded in killing her, will come home. The Press is desired to herald this fact in the hope that in his refuge he may see and obey the call.

Mrs. Holcomb converses with her friends with apparent intelligence, but gives as yet few particulars of the assault upon her from her husband, and these agree with the theory so obviously suggested by the circumstances of her condition. He struck her first with his fist, knocked her down cellar, and then beat and banged her head against the wall and a piece of scantling until she was insensible, and he supposed her dead. She does not yet describe the immediate occasion of this terrible and wicked assault, but there is little doubt in the family as to what it was. It was her weakness, probably her insanity, to be jealous of her husband; and every courtesy, every attention he offered to other women was the cause of much unhappiness to her, and drew forth provoking taunts and attacks from her lips. There seems to have been neither reason in the feeling, discrimination in the persons who called it forth, nor moderation in her attacks upon her husband on account of it. It was undoubtedly but an expression of that insanity that lurked constitutionally in her system. The presence of his niece, Miss Emma Holcomb, who is a young lady of 19 years, that fatal afternoon, probably called forth from her an outburst of this sort, directly after Emma left; and the rage which its injustice excited in Mr. Holcomb swept away his self-control, and drove him to the desperation and madness that vented itself in the murderous assault. This, it is presumed, is the real and only explanation of the affair.

Mr. Holcomb appears now to have been twice seen, after leaving his house on Thursday afternoon, upon his flight; once as he was leaving the house, and again about three-quarters of a mile off to the north-west on a somewhat unfrequented road. He neither spoke nor was spoken to by those who saw and recognized him: and there is no common or intelligent theory as to where he has fled and is concealed.

A telegraphic dispatch from Westfield, Monday night, says: "Mrs. Holcomb recovered enough today to say—'Where is Henry? (her husband) I should like to see him, but I am afraid he will kill me. *He called me down cellar, and knocked me down with his fist, and then pounded me with a club.*'"

The father of Mr. Holcomb publishes the following card:

To my son Henry Holcomb: Hoping that this notice may by some means come to your knowledge, it is to entreat you to come home immediately. Your wife Keturah is living, and getting better. I saw her this morning, and she asked me to write that she wished you to come home. From your father,

AMASA HOLCOMB.

Southwick, Nov. 22, 1859.

Exodus of Slaves from Missouri.—The Hannibal (Mo.) *Gazette* says: "During last week over one hundred slaves, from Lewis, Clark and Scotland Counties, have passed down on boats, *en route* for the South, to be sold. Several large dealers are traveling through all the counties of North Missouri, buying up the slaves rapidly, at high prices, to be sold again in the South, where there is a demand for them, and where negro labor is much more remunerative than in this climate. At the present rate of decrease it will not be long before Slavery, only to a small extent, will become extinct in Missouri.

AFFAIRS AT PARIS.

Reconstruction of the Municipal Government—The Police—Efficiency of the Detective System—Espionage—Extent of the City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 3, 1859.

An important change was lately made in the attributions of the two principal governing powers in the city of Paris. In order to render the nature of this change intelligible, I ought first to state that the City Government, instead of the simpler form of a Mayor and Common Council, as prevails with you, is divided between several Powers, viz: the Prefect of the Seine, (a departmental Governor,) the Prefect of Police, the Mayors of the twelve Wards, one in each; the Municipal Council, and the Emperor and his Cabinet, who, without direct power, exert nevertheless an immense indirect power.

Heretofore the administration of the city was almost equally divided between the Prefect of the Seine, his Council, and the twelve Mayors on the one side, and the Prefect of Police on the other. But these powers were divided in such a manner as to give rise to frequent conflicts; and one of these conflicts having lately arisen, more violent than the others, the matter was referred for adjudication to the Council of State. This body refused to interfere, and the Emperor then took it upon himself to settle the dispute, which he did by a repartition of the duties of the two offices.

The Imperial decree passes over to the Prefect of the Seine, in addition to his other attributions, the following: First, the control of the *petite voirie*, (streets and roads, other than railways;) second, the lighting, sweeping, and sprinkling of the streets and roads, the taking up of the sweepings, of the snow and ice; third, the cleansing of sewers and house-pits: fourth, the permission for establishments on the river, canals and forts; fifth, the treaties and tariffs concerning public carriages, and the concession of standing places for these carriages, and of those which serve for the supply of the markets; sixth, the tariffs, the assessment and collection of the municipal taxes of all kinds in the markets; seventh, the bakery establishments (entirely under the control of the Government) and their supply; eighth, the maintenance of communal edifices of all sorts; ninth, the leases, contracts and adjudications relative to the administrative services of the city of Paris, not in conflict with those heretofore delegated to the Prefect of Police.

Certain of the above powers, however, can only be exercised by the Prefect of the Seine, after first having been submitted for the concurrence of the Prefect of Police. In case of disagreement, the matter is to be referred to the Minister of the Interior, whose voice is final. Certain other powers, as for instance the regulation of the bakeries, are divided between the two powers, since, as in this instance the Prefect of the Seine fixes the price of the bread and sees to the supplies, while the Prefect of Police superintends their execution.

This decree of His Majesty is regarded as a new sign of the Imperial favor toward M. HAUSSEMAN, the very able Prefect of the Seine, and at the same time as a useful and timely arrangement of the differences between the two bureaux. A great number of services and a considerable *personnel* will thus pass from the Prefect of Police to the Prefect of this Department.

A very considerable augmentation of the Police force of the city is about to take place in view of the extension of the city limits to the fortifications. The armed force numbers at this time two battalions of infantry of eight companies each, and four squadrons of cavalry. The corps of policemen proper, and of what is called the "service of surety," will also be augmented.

The usefulness of this latter class, the service of surety—or as they are variously called, peace officers, secret policemen, *mouchards*—is immense, and much beyond the general estimation. The number of that class of thieves at Paris who are known as such, and on whom the police always keep an eye, is estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000, while the whole class of malefactors, from the professional thief to the suspected individual and the swindler, amount to about 16,000.

The uniformed police are almost powerless in their preventive operations against this large number of thieves and swindlers; it is to the secret police that the Prefect looks for the most effective operations. If the disguises and the metamorphoses of the professional thief are multiform, so, too, are those of the detective. The thief and the secret policeman are like two gamblers, who, in order to gain, must rely solely on their personal ability. The first spreads a thousand nets in which to catch his adversary's feet; the other opposes ruse to ruse, and in order to give his man the slip neglects no indication, however feeble. To exercise the difficult function of detective it requires great prudence and finesse, combined with a resolution and patience that never tires. He must possess self-abnegation in order to be able to follow a track for days without rest, to remain hid and immobile in some corner for entire days, to renounce, in a word, his habitual mode of existence.

All these qualities the Paris detective possesses; it is a type of individual in France, and descends from father to son. It is not here the occupation of men who happen to have nothing else to do, or of men who adopt the profession for a day in order to arrive at some other project. It is well to remark, too, that the detective system here is as much a system of prevention as one of cure—that is to say, as much time as spent in protecting public life and property by preventive means as in the detection of malefactors after the accomplishment of the crime. Thus, notwithstanding the immense number of men who have at least been once in the hands of the law, the number of arrests in Paris annually is only 2 per cent. against 6 per cent. in New-York, and this, too, without making any allowance for the fact that Paris is nearly as large again as New-York.

Every one who has lived in Paris must have been struck with the entire security of the streets at night, in the most dismal, and what would be in other cities unsafe-looking, quarters of the town, and the infrequency of policemen, even in these quarters. The fact is explained, not by any superior honesty in the people, but by the universal fear of the power of the secret police. But few crimes can be committed without an accomplice, either as an aid in the act, or as a receiver of stolen goods, and the knowledge that the *mouchards* are every where, under every form, and in every occupation, disarms professional thieves of their boldness, and thus immensely diminishes the number of attempts at crime. So much timidity is thus thrown into the ranks of the thieves, that their efforts are paralyzed, and the morals of the community as well must be benefitted, since many a novice at his first attempt must be turned into a more honest course of life. Service in a Penitentiary repays a debt the prisoner owes to society, but it does not correct his morals; while the French system of prevention, by arresting men on the threshold of a dishonest life, turns them into a more honest and moral current. It is certainly disagreeable to the honest citizen to know that he dare not talk lightly in a promiscuous company for fear he is in hearing of a *mouchard* who may place him on his list of "suspects;" but on the other hand it is *not* disagreeable for the same citizen to know that in the crowds which pass his house there are invisible but sure agents watching over the inviolability of his person and his property.

In the same way as they watch over property and the operations of thieves and swindlers, do the detectives watch over the morals of the young, the moment they are away from the paternal roof, or beyond the control of their natural protectors. Observe these men at the public balls, if you happen to know any of them. To their presence at these balls is due the order, the elegance of manners, the strict etiquette which prevails, and which are the wonder of strangers. All their functions there as elsewhere, however, are performed through the uniformed, visible officers, who are present. If in the dance there be any breach of decorum which escapes the attention or the blunted sensibilities of the *gendarme*, the secret policeman is there to remind him of his duty. If there be pickpockets, or suspected individuals present, it is the secret policeman points them out to the *gendarme* and takes the responsibility of their arrest or expulsion.

But their most important duty in these places is one still more delicate. They hunt out and watch minors of both sexes who may be there without a guardian, and in every case are they arrested and carried to the House of Correction, where they can only be reclaimed by relatives or other persons who are deemed responsible for their future conduct. At this point their action ceases as regards the male sex, but not so for the other sex. No matter what may be the age in this case, the woman is responsible to the law for all her acts. No woman is allowed here to accost a man for improper purposes; if she does, and is already inscribed on the police books as a public woman, the officers can only expel her, and if she puts obstinacy into her conduct, carry her to the station and to a condemnation of a few days in prison. But if her name be not yet on the dreaded police-book as a *fille publique*, it is to this penalty that she exposes herself by her improper conduct. And as this is the constant terror of that class of persons, and as they fear that the eyes of a *mouchard* is always on them, it will be seen what a strong incentive there is to a restraint in a class of persons not noted for their regard to appearances. But the surveillance over this class is as active and unrelenting in the streets as in the public balls and gardens; yet it is rare to see any violation of the law, for the reason that here the system of prevention, as in the case of thieves, is largely applied. It is a knowledge of the fact that the law will be inexorably executed, that detection and punishment is sure, which gives to the streets and public places of Paris that immunity from visible vice which forms such an eye-sore in the public places of English and American cities.

In his long service in this detective system the police agent acquires an exquisite tact, a sort of second view, which enables him to recognize a thief, a suspected woman, a swindler, or an illegal merchant whom he may never have seen before. He reads countenances and movements as another reads a book. At the same time, the thief or suspected individual, if he or she be adepts, recognizes the agent by the mobility of his regard, and from that moment commences between them a war of address and of stratagems that would eclipse those of the savages of FENIMORE COOPER. The material with which the service of public surety weaves the invisible web that protects the public repose is light and delicate as a spider-web. To allow no indication to fall to the ground, to take note of every meeting between suspected individuals, to change his form and attitude according to the stratagems and disguises of the rogue, to utilize for good all that the lost classes of society may imagine or dream as the most cunning for evil, to lend himself to everything, to penetrate everywhere, seek everywhere, be everywhere present, to watch always, without noise, without arms or uniform, these are the duties of this useful and remarkably organized service.

The exact number of men employed in the service of public surety is not known to the public. The people, and especially the rogues, magnifying their number by the measure of their dread, carry the figure to several thousand. But it is certain that the regularly employed portion of this service does not reach beyond three hundred men. After that there are, in fact, thousands who are paid by the job—that is to say, who receive a certain sum for each secret report, each piece of valuable intelligence furnished to the Prefect. The names of all these individuals are none the less enrolled on the books of the secret police as belonging to the corps, but are not paid by the year, as are the principal ones. The salaried class report in person to the Prefect of Police, or to his principal Chief of Bureau; while the other class, looked upon even in their own corps more as mercenary informers than as employes, report to Chiefs of Bureaux several degrees removed from the Prefect. It would be difficult to determine the extent of this latter class. We know that they are found in every rank of society, from the highest to the lowest. They must watch not only the governed, but the governing; and to reach the highest spheres there must be men of equivalent rank willing to assume the office of informer. Each military company has its unknown police agent; each corps of police agents has its special spies—men on whom the Prefect can depend; each Government Bureau has its particular clerk, who informs on the rest; and so on to the end of the chapter, the whole constituting the completest system of Jesuitism on a grand scale ever invented. But the beauty of this system is that it works invisibly, without noise and without scandal. Arrests are made and warnings given so quietly that the public attention is not awakened. The results are seen, while the machine remains invisible, and, judging from these, we are compelled to commend the system.

On the 1st of January next a very considerable change will take place in the entire municipal administration of the city, but this change regards almost entirely the extent, and not the form of administration. On that day the new law extending the city limits to the fortifications will take effect. The city government will then embrace twenty *Arrondissements*, or Wards, instead of twelve, as now—each entitled to one Mayor and three members in the Municipal Council, all appointed by the Emperor on the nomination of the Prefect of the Seine. The Municipal Council will then number sixty members, and, as heretofore, will be presided over by the Prefect of the Seine.

The present circumference of the city wall—that is to say, the octroi, or Custom-house wall—is 24,000 meters, about 18 miles. The new city limits, after the 1st of January, will have a circumference of 40,000 meters, or 30 miles. But the great increase of the city limits is better shown by the square yards of meters. To-day the city has a surface in round numbers of 34,000,000 square meters; after the extension it will have 257,000,000 square meters. The total number of streets and thoroughfares of all kinds is 1,474. Their combined length is 400,000 meters—over 300 miles. The diameter of the city after the augmentation will be about the same in each direction—a distance of say 7 miles. The augmentation in population will be about 300,000 souls. MALAKOFF.

EMIGRATION TO THE VINE DISTRICTS OF MISSOURI.—Mr. F. MUNCH, a well-known German agriculturist from Missouri, has just returned from an interesting mission in Germany and Switzerland. He has been employed by the "Farmers' and Vine Growers' Society" to scatter information in regard to the resources of Missouri throughout Germany, and to direct the currents of emigration towards the vine and hemp districts of that State.

The Society have published a valuable work, written by Mr. MUNCH, on the agricultural and mineral resources of Missouri, and have sold and distributed this in Germany. The able agricultural reports of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad have also been scattered by the thousands through Europe. Mr. MUNCH was best received in Switzerland, and as the population is always more numerous than the country can support, both government and people were eager to turn their emigrants towards the cheap fertile lands of Missouri.

It is believed that a large and intelligent emigration from Switzerland and Germany will now pour itself into the rich undeveloped districts of that favored State.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR AGENCY—THE FORBES AFFAIR.—Mr. BURNHAM, the deposed State Liquor Agent in Massachusetts, writes to the Boston *Journal* that he knows nothing of "one H. B. FORBES," who has figured in connection with his case, and adds:

"I am utterly at a loss to comprehend the drift of an attack from this quarter, in the midst of my present troubles. I will add that the whole story is new to me; and I can only believe that this man, whoever he is, is laboring under some curious and unaccountable aberration of mind, inasmuch as I have not the slightest recollection of ever having thus conferred with any one, and should hardly have made use of any remarks like those quoted by him, at least in the presence of a total stranger. Will you do me the favor to give this denial a place in your columns, and let me close it with the reiteration that the whole story, as far as I am concerned, or Gov. BANKS with me, is an entire fabrication, to the best of my knowledge and recollection. I am yours, respectfully,

GEO. P. BURNHAM."

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Wanderer Trials at Savannah—Important Testimony—Mr. Lamar's Writ of Possession.

The Savannah papers give full reports of the trial of BRAM, ROGESTA, and AGUIRA, late of the yacht *Wanderer*, for piracy. We quote from the report of the *Morning News*:

The trial began on Wednesday, Nov. 16, in the United States Circuit Court, Judges WAYNE and NICOL on the Bench. The first witness for the prosecution was HORATIO HARRIS, who testified as follows:

A man calling himself Capt. Cook came to him on the beach at Jekyl Island, Nov. 20, and said he wanted to take a party on a pleasure excursion to Jekyl Island; witness hesitated; he went down with him to the boat; it was after dark, and witness refused to go, but went down the next day to Jekyl Island to Mr. John Du Bignon's, when Capt. Cook wanted to engage his services; said he would go if it was not anything disgraceful, and said to the Captain that he hoped the vessel was not a slaver; the Captain replied, "No; I am sorry that she is not; I would like to land forty thousand;" he told him Clubb was a good pilot, and they went to see him; the Captain subsequently said that the vessel was the *Wanderer*, and that his name was Capt. Corric; that she had a cargo of negroes; *he first said they were slaves, and afterwards that they were indentured apprentices, from the Coast of Africa*; Mr. Clubb objected to going; Capt. C. begged him; said his vessel was in distress and short of provisions, and that if she were not carried in there, he would be compelled to go either to Port Royal or to Cuba; Clubb then went out and brought her in, between 9 and 10 o'clock the next day; witness saw two or three boats, supposed to belong to the vessel; he also saw one which belonged to Mr. DuBignon; saw these boats passing to and fro between the vessel and the shore five or six times saw the negroes after they were landed; some of them were small, the others were likely; most of them were naked, which made them look smaller than they would have done otherwise; some of them were partially clothed with blankets and various articles of apparel; a few of them seemed to be sick, but a majority appeared lively.

Luke Christie, Captain of the steam-tug *Lamar*, plying between Savannah and Tybee, testified that he made an excursion to Jekyl Island in December; left Savannah between one and two o'clock, on the morning of the 1st of December; thinks Brown (one of the prisoners) was on board of the boat; Messrs. Trowbridge, Lamar and Tucker were also on board; the boat was hired for the occasion, he supposed; Capt. Stevenson made the contract; witness was not to go as Captain, but the person who was to go not appearing in time, witness went; before he left the Island he saw the negroes; the boat went down for the negroes; did not know how many there were, but heard there were about 300; they looked like our Southern negroes usually do; their language was different from our negroes; some of them spoke what he took to be Spanish or Portuguese; did not know what language some of the others spoke; they were, evidently, not American negroes; there were white persons with the negroes on Jekyl Island; thinks the prisoners at the bar were with them, as well as those who went down with him on the boat; took no one up until they got opposite Mr. DuBignon's landing, when a boat came out to the steamer; it contained Mr. Henry DuBignon; thinks there were four persons in it, but it was dark and he could not distinguish who they were—whether white or black; took the negroes on board on the morning of the 3d; thinks two of the prisoners assisted—is not sure; Brown was present; also, Mr. H. DuBignon, he thinks, but is uncertain; nothing occurred on the return-trip; *the negroes were landed 14 miles above the City of Savannah; all the white men were landed at the same place, except Mr. Lamar, who got off several miles this side*; would not swear that the two persons were among those engaged in putting the negroes on the boat, there had been so great a change in their dress; when he first saw them they looked like men who had just come off a long voyage and had not used much soap or razors; thinks they spoke Spanish or Portuguese.

On cross-examination, this witness said: The negroes were landed on the Carolina side of the river; were all landed at the same place; Capt. John Tucker, of Savannah, pointed out the place where they were to be landed; the three prisoners, or men he took to be them, were present; Mr. Trowbridge remained on Jekyl Island; Mr. Charles Lamar had gotten out as before stated; his impression was that they were African negroes; Messrs. Lamar, Trowbridge and Tucker never said a word about their object in going down to the Island; when they reached the Island he anchored in accordance with the instructions of these gentlemen; does not know who superintended the transfer of the negroes to the boat; thinks the prisoners were present and assisted, but is not positive; to the best of his knowledge and belief these men were on board; did not stop at Savannah on return, but passed by; were not boarded, nor had they any communication with the shore.

A storekeeper, named WM. O. PRICE, testified that the prisoners came to his store to purchase clothing, and that he had fallen into conversation with them. He added the following interesting bit of evidence:

Some little while afterwards a pair of pantaloons was sent to witness to be repaired; they were sent by Mr. Brown, but a name was on the watchpocket which was not Mr. Brown's; could not make it out, but it looked like Spanish or Portuguese; the maker's name was "Cornell, New-York," from which he supposed that Mr. Brown had been a resident in New-York; witness stated that he had frequently, during visits to the North, taken the pains to post himself in regard to persons engaged in the Slave-trade; he spoke to Mr. Brown of a Mr. Miller, a celebrated slaver, of New-York, who frequently goes to Cuba, with cargoes of negroes; he asked Brown if he knew Miller; Brown replied, "What, Jack Miller?"; witness replied, "Yes, Jack Miller," though witness did not remember first name until Brown mentioned it; Brown seemed to know Miller, and witness inferred that he he had been engaged in the Slave-trade; nothing further occurred until the District-Attorney came to him and asked him to testify in the case; witness told him it had all occurred in business, and he preferred to have nothing to do with it, &c.

On the third day some additional testimony was adduced by the prosecution, to show the direct agency of Mr. LAMAR in the affair. The *News* gives the following report of this portion of the case:

Charles Van Horn, sworn—Was jailor of Chatham County up to some months back; in the latter part of December—near the last day—Daniel H. Stewart woke him up at night, and delivered to him two negroes, which, he said, were supposed to be Africans; the next day *he received an order from the District-Attorney to keep them in custody*; held them several months, until finally *a writ of possession was sued out, and the negroes taken out under it.*

The counsel for the defence objected to the laxity which had prevailed in the course of this trial. He could not see what bearing this writ of possession had upon the cases before the Court.

The Court stated that the object of the District Attorney was to prove that Africans had been introduced into the country contrary to law, and any evidence which had a bearing on that point would be admitted. In this view of the matter, the writ of possession in the case of these negroes was admissible.

Examination resumed—The writ of possession was served out by Justice STALEY; witness could not recollect day or hour; W. asked Mr. Stewart to tell the District Attorney that the negroes were about to be taken away from him, and that he must come to his assistance at once; was ordered to appear at Magistrate's office; *the writ of possession was in favor of C. A. L. Lamar*; is not positive that there were any witnesses examined except Capt John F. Tucker; does not remember the evidence, but thinks Capt. Tucker testified that the negroes belonged to Mr. Lamar; the object was to prove previous possession; was present at the sale of the *Wanderer*.

The District-Attorney asked witness to state what occurred on that occasion. The counsel for defence objected to the question, as one having no bearing on the present cause. The District-Attorney stated his object in desiring to introduce this testimony. *He had already connected Lamar and Tucker with the Wanderer, the Wanderer with the Slave-trade, and the persons at the bar with the Wanderer. He desired to still more closely connect Lamar with the Wanderer, by showing what occurred at the sale.*

Mr. Jackson asked permission to say a few words, which was granted. He thought it necessary and proper to present all evidence bearing on the importation of Africans into this country. It was proved that two Africans had been arrested about the time the *Wanderer* arrived; that these negroes were lodged in the jail of Chatham County; that subsequently, by a legal process—

The Court—Illegal, Sir!

Mr. Jackson thanked the Court for the correction—by an illegal process these negroes were taken from the jail. Two persons already identified with the *Wanderer*, Mr. C. A. L. Lamar and John F. Tucker appeared in this matter, the one as claimant and the other as witness of his ownership of these two negroes. It was for the purpose of still more closely identifying Lamar with the *Wanderer*, that they desired to introduce this evidence.

The Judge ruled that the question might be asked, but that the Court would determine as to the propriety of the answer. A general declaration was not admissible, and the Court would stop witness whenever he went too far. Mr. Lamar's declarations were evidence against himself, but not against the prisoners at the bar.

District-Attorney—Mr. Van Horn, will you state whether you were present at the sale of the *Wanderer*, and if so what you heard Mr. Lamar remark then and there.

Witness could not say positively; was not near enough to hear what Mr. Lamar said, though he heard him say something; knows what it was, but did not hear for himself.

The witness was going on to state what had been told him. Counsel for defence objected, and was sustained by the Court.

There was a passage at arms just here between Messrs. Owens and Jackson, which we regret we have not room for. Both gentlemen were eloquent and forcible.

The Court decided that certain questions were irrelevant, and the direct examination was continued.

Witness recognized prisoners at the bar. They were put in his charge, as Jailor of Chatham County, on the 8th of December, 1858. They had ample means to pay all their bills for necessary expenses—such as claret, cigars, &c. Witness furnished them with extra provisions, such as bread, beef, butter, coffee, sugar, an occasional bottle of sweet oil, and a great variety of such things as gentlemen are in the habit of having on their tables. They lived as well as witness did.

John A. Staley, sworn: Is a magistrate; on the 8th of March of the present year, Mr. C. A. L. Lamar asked him to grant a writ of possession for two negroes, in the jail of Chatham County, which were his property; made out the writ and handed it to Mr. Buckner, a constable, who went to the jail, and after some time returned with Mr. Van Horn, the jailor, and the two negroes; thinks the District-Attorney was sent for; twenty or twenty-five minutes elapsed, and the District-Attorney not having arrived, proceeded with examination of the case; Mr. Stewart was there; Mr. Tucker swore that the negroes were the property of Mr. C. A. L. Lamar; witness then turned to Mr. Stewart, and asked if he had anything to do with them; Mr. Stewart replied, "No;" whereupon they were turned over to Mr. Lamar, who took them in possession.

Mr. Tucker's testimony, which witness declared to be correct, was read by witness. It is as follows:

Know that the negroes, Gumbo and Cuffee, were in possession of Mr. C. A. L. Lamar in December, 1858, and knew them to be the property of C. A. L. Lamar.

There was no other evidence. The examination lasted, altogether, about twenty-five or thirty minutes. About twenty minutes of this time were consumed in waiting for the District-Attorney. There was no witness besides Capt. Tucker, nor any testimony except what had been read. *Immediately afterwards, delivered the negroes to Mr. Lamar.*

Dr. Robert Hazelhurst, sworn—Am a physician; in December last, was called to visit a number of African negroes on Jekyl Island.

At this stage of the proceedings the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

THE AFFRAY IN NASHVILLE.

George G. Poindexter Killed by Allen A. Hall—Origin of the Affray.

From the Nashville Banner, Nov. 19.

An unfortunate newspaper controversy between ALLEN A. HALL, editor of the Nashville *News*, an Opposition paper, and GEO. G. POINDEXTER, editor of the *Union and American*, a Democratic paper, which had assumed a personal character, terminated yesterday in the death of Mr. POINDEXTER, at the hands of Mr. HALL. As all the circumstances connected with the affair will be sought for with avidity, and are liable to misrepresentation, we will endeavor to give them correctly and succintly. The *Union and American* has recently produced in its columns some extracts from the Nashville *Republican* of 1834, of which paper Mr. HALL was then editor, a paragraph, published during Mr. HALL's absence in Washington City, which seemed to favor the idea of incorporating in the State Constitution, a Convention to revise which was about to meet, a provision for the gradual emancipation of Slavery. The object of the reproduction of this paragraph was understood to be to make the impression that Mr. HALL entertained such sentiments now, and was therefore in a position to unite with the Black Republicans. Mr. HALL repelled this, and charged the conductors of the *Union* with being "unscrupulous," and guilty of "disreputable" practices in their discussions. This brought out from Mr. POINDEXTER the following paragraph, which appeared in the editorial columns of the *Union* on Thursday morning:

"The charges and insinuations against this paper, contained in the leading editorial article in the Nashville *News* of yesterday, are utterly destitute of truth. We cannot consent to carry on a newspaper controversy with an editor who utters calumnies against a cotemporary, trusting to the supposed privileges of age to shield him from responsibility."

Mr. JOHN H. HALL, a son of the editor of the *News*, accosted Mr. POINDEXTER on Thursday morning in front of the St. Cloud Hotel, and demanded to know if he was the author of the above paragraph. Mr. P. replied that he was. Whereupon Mr. HALL denounced him in the severest terms, which denunciation Mr. P. resented by attempting to strike Mr. HALL. The two clinched, but were immediately separated, Mr. P. remarking in substance that the affair could be settled in a more appropriate place.

During the morning Mr. HALL received a note from Mr. POINDEXTER, and a correspondence followed, of the merits of which we are not sufficiently apprized to be able to state its substance. The difficulty, however, was still pending and unsettled as we understand, on Thursday morning, when the following card appeared in the *News* of yesterday morning:

A CARD.

Yesterday morning there appeared in the *Union and American* the following paragraph:

"The charges and insinuations against this paper, contained in the leading editorial article in the Nashville *News* of yesterday, are utterly destitute of truth. We cannot consent to carry on a newspaper controversy with an editor who utters calumnies against a cotemporary, trusting to the supposed privileges of age to shield him from responsibility."

The "charges" I made against the *Union and American* in the article of the *News* above referred to, I established by undeniable facts then and there adduced. I made no "insinuations."

The assertion that I trust to the privileges of age to shield myself from responsibility for any statements I make, is false and calumnious. He who made the assertion trusts to the pistol to shield from exposure the misrepresentations and falsehoods of the journal with which he is connected. That is the plain English of the matter. The shield he has selected will prove insufficient for his purpose. I shall go on, as I have begun, with a thorough exposure of all misstatements, misrepresentations and falsehoods which may appear in the *Union and American*, and which I may deem worthy of notice—fully able and prepared to protect my person against assault and to punish the assailant.

ALLEN A. HALL.

Early yesterday morning Mr. POINDEXTER called, in company with two friends, at the counting-room of the *News*, and asked for Mr. HALL. He was informed that that gentleman had not yet come down. The call was repeated, and Mr. HALL had not yet arrived. Soon after the second call Mr. HALL came in, and was immediately apprized of the fact that Mr. P. was seeking him. A few moments after he was further apprized that Mr. P. was advancing towards his office from the corner of Deaderick-street. Mr. HALL immediately took a position in front of his door, and as Mr. P. advanced, he commanded him twice to stop, in a loud voice. Mr. P. rather quickened his pace, and, at the second command, made a movement as if to draw a weapon. Thereupon Mr. HALL leveled a double-barrel shot-gun, charged heavily with buckshot, and fired. Mr. P. fell upon the pavement about fifty feet from Mr. HALL, and died in a few moments without articulating a word. His pistol fell by his side. His body received five buckshot, either one of which, in the opinion of a physician who examined the wounds, would have proved fatal. In addition, his left arm, in which he supported an umbrella, was badly broken. The umbrella shaft was also broken.

Mr. P. was immediately carried into the office of Mr. CHILDRESS. He gasped as he was laid upon a settee, and expired.

Mr. HALL immediately sent for an officer and delivered himself into his custody.

A Coroner's Jury was immediately summoned, and after examining several witnesses, upon whose testimony the above statement, as far as regards the fatal termination of the affair, is principally predicated, the following verdict rendered:

"An inquisition holden at the office of T. B. Childress in Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee, aforesaid, on the 18th of November, 1859, before J. N. Alexander, Coroner of said County, upon the body of George G. Poindexter, there lying dead, by the Jurors whose names are here subscribed, who upon their oaths do say that the said George G. Poindexter did come to his death by a shot gun wound, said gun being in the hands of Allen A. Hall."

Mr. HALL was subsequently brought before Magistrates FERRIS, MAXEY and COLTART for examination. Hon. ED. H. EWING, NEIL S. BROWN, JOHN S. BRIEN and R. H. MCEWEN, JR., Esqs., appearing as his counsel; and Attorney-General BATE and Hon. ANDREW EWING for the State.

Mr. BATE stated that it was desirable on the part of the prosecution that the examination should be postponed, as some of the leading witnesses were engaged in paying the last sad duties to a deceased friend, and besides that it was impossible for him, on account of pressing official engagements, to attend to the examination before next week. No objection was urged by the defence to the postponement, and the examination was accordingly fixed for next Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Mr. HALL thereupon entered into a bond of $5,000, with securities, for his appearance.

The Louisville *Democrat* has the following notice of Mr. POINDEXTER:

"The deceased was a gentleman of fine attainments, a scholar and in every sense an estimable gentleman. He was educated for the bar and from his brilliant intellect gave promise of great success in that profession, but his tastes and inclinations led him into politics. In the canvass of 1856 the assumed the editorial control of the *Union and American*, and by his earnest efforts; his forcible arguments and skill as a controversalist, he contributed perhaps more than any other editor in Tennessee to the success in the party. The *Union and American* assumed a more influential position and gained still more the respect of friends and adversaries. Throughout his career, he usually preserved the high-toned and chivalric courtesy that is customary in the intercourse among gentlemen. The only misfortune was, perhaps, a sensibility too morbid for the profession in which he was engaged. He was too ready to take offense and notice what others would have been content to pass over in silence or contempt.

Alabama.

MESSAGE OF GOV. MOORE.

The triennial message of Gov. MOORE, of Alabama, was delivered to the Legislature, Nov. 14. The Governor reports a balance of $631,000 in the State Treasury, with outstanding bonds amounting to $3,482,000. He objects to a reduction of the taxes, for the reason that such a measure would increase the State debt. The Banks paid into the Treasury, up to Sept. 30, $36,749, and the Governor recommends that the unsatisfied claims of said banks, the Mobile Branch excepted, be sold in January, 1861, at public outcry, for cash, after giving three months' notice of the time and place of sale.

The public institutions are prosperous. The new Deaf and Dumb Asylum, located at Talladega in February, 1858, is commended to the care of the Legislature; and it is also suggested that the laws relating to the school lands be remodeled. In regard to the proposed three per cent. fund, the Governor recommends the Legislature to authorize an issue of State bonds for the amounts appropriated, payable in not less than six years from their date; provided the parties for whose benefit the appropriation may be made will agree to take them at par.

The Governor, having devoted the whole of his message to the discussion of State topics, states that he reserves for another occasion what he will say about Federal relations.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—A Cleveland paper says: A case in the Court of Henry County tried at the recent term excited much interest. Miss AMANDA JONES, a maiden lady of thirty years, sued JOHN SCOFIELD, a well-to-do citizen, of 45 years, for breach of promise to marry, when a widower. Miss JONES claimed $2,000 damages. The courtship commenced in April, 1858; preparations were made for the wedding during the Summer, but in the Fall SCOFIELD became inconstant and married another. The Jury returned a verdict of $700. A new trial has been granted the defendant.

JOHN MORRISSEY IN CUSTODY AT BUFFALO.—The Buffalo *Courier*, Nov. 21, says: "Deputy Sheriff TYLER was in Buffalo on Saturday, having MORRISSEY in custody, we are informed on good authority. We do not know whether any others of the prize-fighters have been brought on or not."

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The New Mining Excitement—Late Intelligence from the Washoe—Overland Immigrants.

By the Overland Mail at St. Louis, we have details of the news from San Francisco to Oct. 28, already announced by telegraph.

The *Bulletin* reports the receipt of extraordinary intelligence from the new mining region in Washoe Valley. Mr. D. J. HUGHES, who had just arrived at San Francisco from that district, states that a number of Mexican miners from Sonora examined the tailings or refuse dirt, and informed the miners that they were throwing away two dollars of silver for each one of gold that they collected. A company of three or four Mexicans commenced working these "tailings" for the silver, and for some time collected from $300 to $400 per day.

About two months ago Judge WALSH took one ton of the black metal in which the silver occurred, to San Francisco, in order to procure a reliable assay. The result was from $900 to $5,000 per ton, according to the parts of the mine from which the specimens were taken. It is a remarkable property of the "black metal," that it decomposes and becomes soil from exposure, to such a degree that it can even be crushed between the fingers. The claim had in the meantime been divided into six shares, two to each of the original parties. COMSTOCK sold his for $5,500, and MCLAUGHLIN his portion for $5,000. RILEY is now the only one of the original parties interested in the lead, and he has refused—so Mr. HUGHES says—$40,000 for his share. Judge WALSH owns two-sixths, and is said to have been offered $60,000 for half his interest.

Mr. HUGHES has with him a mass of silver mixed with gold, weighing 47 ounces, and valued at $2 per ounce. This bar was obtained from one arroba, or 25 pounds of the tailings before spoken of. Could this be taken as a fair sample of the whole it would indicate the astonishing result of a mass of refuse dirt, from which the gold had been extracted by the ordinary process, worth $4 to the pound. The ledge in the Comstock claim has two leads of gold and one of silver ore. The gold rock has been proved by the ordinary test to be worth from $500 to $2,500 per ton. The silver lead consists of the black metal, which is stated to produce $5,000 to the ton, in the proportion of 46 of silver to 4 of gold. The gold leads are from five to nine feet thick, and the dip of the gold-bearing rock is about 80 degrees, or nearly perpendicular. The entire ledge is between 15 and 20 feet wide. The silver vein is from 6 to 24 inches wide. The deposits are at Virginia town, which is 20 miles from Carson Valley, 15 from Carson City, and about 100 from Sacramento. There is a ledge of rock near Washoe Lake which is said to have yielded $2,100 in gold to the ton.

More than twenty other veins have been opened in the vicinity, and are now in the process of development. It is thought that they extend all the way from Honey Lake to Walker River. The prospectings generally reveal gold on the surface: the silver appears eight or ten feet below. The most magnificent deposit of gold ever discovered, in this continent or in the world, is represented to have been opened at Gold Hill, in a canon, or rather valley, one and a half miles from Virginia town.

Of the overland immigration, the *Bulletin* says:

"The immigrants are coming slowly along, feeling in no hurry to enter California much before the rains have brought on the new grass. The stations of the Overland Mail companies, and the wells dug by these enterprising men, are proving of incalculable benefit to those crossing with their own teams. The immigration on the Southern Route, this year, will figure up from ten thousand to fifteen thousand souls, with a very large amount of cattle and sheep."

Company E, Sixth Infantry, under command of Lieut. D. D. CLARK, has been ordered to Fort Yuma, from San Bernardino. Capt. HANCOCK, A. Q. M., supplies the transportation. A train of wagons left here yesterday, for San Bernardino, on this service.

The detachment of the First Dragoons, under command of Major CARLTON, have left San Buenaventura and returned to Fort Tejou.

We learn, says the Nevada *Democrat*, that A. T. LAIRD, Esq., sold on Saturday last, to Messrs. MEREDITH & HILL, a one-eighth interest in the Young America claims, for $10,000. The claims are located on the hill near Sugar Leaf, adjoining the claims of the Live Oak and Nebraska Companies, and are now yielding about $5,000 a week.

The Marysville *Express* states that on Saturday the safe of a large mining Company near Forest City was broken open, and $3,000 in coins, sixty ounces of dust, and a certificate of deposit with LADD & Co., for about $900, abstracted.

Mr. BELDEN, the Honey Lake expressman, informs the Plumas *Standard* (Quincy,) of 22d October, that the Indians in the neighborhood of Honey Lake Valley are getting exceedingly troublesome, in running off stock. On the night of 14th October, a Mr. RICE, who at the time was in the lower valley, had 140 head stolen from him. This occurred off Willow Creek. Another party has had 120 head stolen, at what is called Pine Creek, a portion of which were taken while he was in pursuit of the first that were missing.

Capt. WEATHERBY had returned from the Indian hunt, he having been with the Company of Shasta Volunteers. It is stated that this Company had taken some 12 prisoners, and killed 23. It is the intention of the Company to remain in the mountains as long as the weather would permit.

The clipper ship *Uncowan*, which arrived at San Francisco from New-York, reports that on the 9th of August, when about 55 miles off Cape Horn, she fell in with a number of ice-bergs, the largest of which was about eight miles long and 300 feet high. This huge berg must have been some 2,000 feet deep in the water.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Railroad Mania—Gen. Scott in Washington Territory.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

The Overland Mail of the 31st arrived last night.

There was unusual agitation of railroad projects in California, and strong appeals are being made to capitalists for aid. The overland immigration by the central route, it is stated by competent parties, will reach thirty thousand, and but little sickness had occurred; and the gold and silver discoveries in Washoe Valley and Walker River, has created a great demand for labor.

Dates from Portland, Oregon, are to Oct. 25, and from Victoria to the 27th. The special correspondent of the *Alta California*, who accompanied Gen. SCOTT on his trip to the North, writes that the General arrived at Port Townsend on the 25th, and would immediately establish his headquarters on board the United States man-of-war *Massachusetts*.

Commissioner CAMPBELL, who was expected overland from Colville, had been directed to join the Commission at San Juan.

No plan of action had yet been decided upon by Gen. SCOTT.

Dr. CRANE reports the General's health much improved.

The present mail has brought dispatches from the British Consul at San Francisco to Lord LYONS, and a communication franked by Gen. SCOTT to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth.

The British have withdrawn their naval force from San Juan, with the exception of the steamer *Satellite*.

Arrived at San Francisco 28th, steamer *John L. Stephens*, from Panama; 29th, steamer *Orizaba*, from do. Sailed 28th, ship *Therese*, Calcutta.

PERSONAL.

The Marysville (Cal.) *Express* sketches the history of Judge HAUN, just appointed United States Senator from California, in place of Mr. Broderick. It says: "Judge Haun is a native of Scott County, Kentucky. He read law at the Transylvania University, and was admitted to the Bar of Kentucky in 1839. He was elected to the office of County Attorney of his native county. In 1845 he removed to Clinton County, Iowa, and in 1846 was elected as a delegate from that county to the Constitutional Convention that framed the Constitution which was adopted that year by the people. He came with his family overland to this State in 1849, and located in this city in January, 1850, when it was but a little camp of tents. He was elected the first County Judge of this county in the Spring of 1850, and filled the office with honor to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the people. At the expiration of his term of service, he retired upon a farm upon the Yuba River, where he has been since engaged in agricultural pursuits."

The Boston *Journal* says of Senator Sumner, who returned from Europe by the *Canada*, that he returns from his trip in fine health and spirits—appearing, in fact, to be as well as in the days of his pristine vigor and strength. A large number of his personal and political friends called upon him at the residence of his mother, No. 20 Hancock-street, to congratulate him upon his safe return. He was also waited upon by a Committee of his political friends, who tendered to him a public dinner, which, however, he respectfully declined. It had been arranged to give Mr. Sumner a complimentary serenade this evening, but at his earnest request even this ovation has been dispensed with. We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Sumner to take his seat in the Senate at the opening of the next session of Congress. George S. Hillard, Esq., arrived home by the same steamer which brought Mr. Sumner.

The late Rev. Mr. Aitchison, American Missionary in China, whose death was recently reported, was from Framingham, Mass. He intended, says a correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, to remain in Peking and commence the first Protestant mission in the capital and North China; and an English clergyman went to Tungchow, twelve miles from Peking, for the purpose of commencing a Christian mission there; but he does not return in view of the exasperation of the Chinese in consequence of the late outrages; nor did Mr. Aitchison think it judicious to remain in Peking, from the intense jealousy and suspicion of all foreigners on the part of the Government and the officials of the metropolis, occasioned by the same occurrences.

The Springfield *Republican* says that David Dudley Field, of this City, has subscribed $250 towards getting an organ worth $1,800 for the new chapel of Williams College, provided $750 more can be obtained and the organ purchased before Commencement.

Among the sojourners in Washington who have engaged rooms for the season, are Honorables Gwin, of California; Rice, of Minnesota; Lane, of Oregon; Benjamin, of Louisiana; Tulee, of Florida; Slidell, of Louisiana; and Trumbull, of Illinois.

J. V. Huntington corrects certain misstatements made concerning his relations with Bishop Hughes. He denies that he has ever been at variance with His Grace on any point whatever. Mr. Huntington also denies that he is a clergyman.

Father Chiniquy spoke at Dr. Kirk's Church, in Boston, Nov. 20, in behalf of his Mission. A collection was taken up to make up a total of $1,000—$750 of which had already been subscribed.

Rumors are current in London that Lord Campbell will cease to be Chancellor, and upon his retirement will be raised to the dignity of an Earl.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The chess library of Prof. George Allen, of the University of Pennsylvania, is said to be unequalled in size and importance in this country, if not, indeed, in Europe. It numbers over six hundred volumes, a large proportion of which are rare and costly works—many of them long since out of print—such as the treatises of Costa, published in 1478; Damiano, 1512; Jacobus de Cessolis, King Lopez, and other eminent writers on the game. It is a fact known only to antiquarians that the first English book printed in England was a work on Chess, published by Caxton, in London, in the year 1492.

Nine individuals, the majority of them Germans were brought before the Mayor of Columbus recently, charged with having gone to the house of Thomas Stevens, in Plain Township, on the night of the 9th inst., for the purpose of driving him and his family from their home. That they succeeded in their endeavors was proved by the officers, who testified that they found Stevens, with his wife and eight children, in an old shed, where they had been for three days exposed to a severe storm. The Mayor bound the party over in the sum of $100 each to appear for trial.

Last September Mr. Henry A. White, while walking in a field at Farmington, hunting for pigeons, was met by Mr. Henry Hendrick, who warned him not to go near his pigeon-bed. Soon after, when he supposed Mr. Hendrick had left the field, he was surprised at receiving the contents of a shot-gun in his back. He therefore brought an action against Mr. Hendrick, in the Superior Court at Hartford. That gentleman endeavored to establish an *alibi*, but failed, and the jury mulcted him in $900 damages.

The Bridgeport *Farmer*, omitting the names of the parties concerned, tells a story of a lady of that city, distinguished for her beauty, who allowed herself to be entrapped into marrying a scoundrel from another State. Becoming tired of the bonds which she had assumed, she returned to Bridgeport, but not escaping the persecutions of her husband there, went to a neighboring town to visit a friend. She retired for the night, but the next morning nothing could be found of her, and it was inferred that her husband had carried her off after having drugged her.

Harper's Ferry, of course, is now the most exciting station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The passengers, as the trains stop, peer eagerly out of the windows. The sale of pikes has become a regular business, and the prevailing cry for a time was "Buy an Ossawatomie!" A bogus article of pike was invented by a shrewd speculator in popular phrenzies, and pikes costing twenty-five cents readily brought two and three dollars. The Railroad Company finally interdicted the sale, for it became a nuisance.

Prize-fighting is decidedly unpopular in Mobile. Recently one Birmingham sent Luby a challenge "to fight him a Liverpool fight in a fourteen foot ring." The police got information of the affair, arrested the parties and took them before Mayor Withers, who put it at the option of the sender of the challenge to pay a fine of $50 or to submit to thirty days imprisonment. The challenged party being considered as half as much at fault, received half the punishment.

The Capitol at Washington is nearly ready for the reception of Congress. The visitor marks new rooms and passages finished. The apartment in the Senate wing for the use of the President, is more than half done. It will be elaborate. The ceiling is embellished with historical and emblematical paintings. The *Intelligencer* says that "hundreds of visitors circulate through the Capitol daily, feasting their minds upon its glories."

Four ships arrived at Baltimore, from the Chincha Islands, on Saturday and Sunday. They brought an aggregate of over 6,000 tons of guano. When one of these vessels was off Cape Horn, going at the rate of ten or eleven miles an hour, a whale wagged his tail at her. The stern was shattered, and both stays were carried away by the blow. The whale went away spouting blood, leaving some trifling mementoes in the shape of fragments of hide and blubber.

An accident occurred on the Northern Central Railroad on Saturday afternoon, near Melvale, by which the conductor, Mr. Alfred Crawford, was instantly killed, and two other persons slightly injured. When rounding a short curve a rail was pressed out of its place, and several cars were so dislodged. The accident caused the greatest consternation, and it is considered miraculous that the loss of life and limb was not more serious.

The Chicago *Journal* of Friday says: "Last night the underground railroad train arrived here, with 30 passengers—5 from the vicinity of Richmond, Va., 12 from Kentucky, and 13 from Missouri. They are now all safe in Canada. The 13 from Missouri were sold to go down the river the very day they started. A stalwart six-footer and a Sharp's rifle were the only guides."

At Cleveland, Ohio, a few days since, a young woman named Hubbard, employed in a printing-office as a compositor, fired a pistol at a printer named Moore, in retaliation for certain slanderous words which he had spoken to her prejudice. Two balls were fired at him, but missed. Miss Hubbard was arrested on the complaint of Moore, but was immediately released on bail.

On Friday morning a train of platform cars heavily laden with sand and lime, was passing over the Housatonic Bridge, on the Albany and Boston Railroad, when the structure fell with a terrific crash, carrying the larger part of the train with it. Several of the workmen were severely injured, but all are likely to recover.

A charming young lady, of beauty and accomplishment, passed through Norfolk, last week, *en route* for St. Louis. She was forwarded by express—a package of smiles, labeled in rose-color. It was a French girl, that didn't know our lingo, and this is the method her friends adopted of sending her to her place of destination.

The Boston *Traveller* relates that a telegraph line repairer, from that city, found under the wires at Newtown, N. H., a partridge, dead but still warm, which had been killed in a singular manner. In flying across the line, the wire had passed between the bill, splitting the head and cutting off the tongue, and thus killing him instantly.

De Marbais, who achieved such notoriety in Cincinnati a few months ago, has made his appearance in Memphis, where, by appealing to the sympathies of the proprietor of a drug-store, he obtained a situation. On the fifth day after his engagement he succeeded in effecting a loan of $15 and immediately disappeared.

The Mayor of Washington having, on his own responsibility, appointed a day of thanksgiving and prayer, a Committee of clergymen, embracing one from each denomination, have addressed to him a letter of thanks and congratulation, which he suitably acknowledges.

Market-street, Philadelphia, is at last relieved of the unsightly shambles which were so long offensive to all the senses of the townspeople. The work of demolition was begun yesterday morning, near the very spot where the first stall was erected, about one hundred and seventy-five years ago.

A live lord named Stanley, who has been a-hunting in the West, came to Rochester from the Suspension Bridge on Saturday morning, and excited comment by his very rude and snobbish behavior. He wanted four or five seats in the car at once, and other trifles.

A large number of the leading Boston booksellers have subscribed liberally of their stock for the benefit of the residents of Old Boston in England. The British Consul, Mr. Lousada, has written to his Government to secure the free entry of the donations.

A young opera chorister, known by the name of Clementine, committed suicide at New-Orleans, Nov. 15, by taking laudanum. She married early, but her husband died two years since, and she was lately performing in Mr. Boudousquie's opera troupe.

Paul Morphy is enjoying the hospitalities of Baltimore, visiting the chess clubs, and winning all the games, of course. He is *en route* to his home in New-Orleans, and says he has no idea of locating himself in New-York.

In the Franciscan Church at Vienna, on the 29th ult., a solemn funeral service was celebrated for the repose of the soul of Count de Colloredo, recently deceased at Zurich, in presence of a numerous congregation.

The other day the Mayor of Fernandina, Fla., dined on new green peas. This same Mayor has set his heart upon fresh tomatoes on Christmas. It is a growing country—vegetables all the year round.

The Board of Underwriters in New-Orleans have offered a reward of $3,000 for every apprehension and conviction of an incendiary during the next twelve months.

A Goethe Fest, and one in honor of Lessing, are proposed by the German papers in Boston, so well were the Teutons pleased with their celebrations of Schiller's birthday.

The Superintendent of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad has offered a reward of $50 for the detection of any person guilty of throwing stones into any of the cars belonging to the Company.

Eels clean the Cochituate water pipes. A few days since one six inches in circumference and thirty-four inches in length emerged from a hydrant at the Boston Gas works.

The popular *comedienne* Mrs. John Wood is fulfilling an engagement in Baltimore, which will be followed by a series of performances in Philadelphia.

The Bostonians tell of the handsome profit which they have made on a number of guns of large calibre which they have shipped to China.

A case has been argued in a Utica Court involving the question whether engines and cars are real estate or personal property.

Ground was broken on the Council Bluffs and St. Joseph's Railroad about a fortnight since.

The farmers in the vicinity of Stratford, Conn., have organized a Farmers' Club in that place.

DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.

Appeal of the Church of the Puritans to the British Abolitionists.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

The following statement of reasons for Dr. Cheever's appeal to the Abolitionists of Great Britain on behalf of the Church of the Puritans, was read at the meeting of the Society on Tuesday evening.

The publication of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Cheever to the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, with reference to an appeal to the Churches in Great Britain for sympathy and aid in his conflict with the Slave Power, has produced considerable excitement and remark. A portion both of the religious and secular Press have thought it necessary to comment upon it with great earnestness, and to make it the occasion of severe and bitter strictures upon the ministerial character and labors of Dr. Cheever.

The Trustees of the *Society* of the Church of the Puritans have also felt themselves called upon to publish a series of resolutions, disavowing all responsibility for the measure, and expressing their disapprobation of it—thus placing themselves before the world in direct antagonism with the Pastor.

Under these circumstances, the authors of the appeal deem it their duty to state freely and fully the reasons which led them to make it, and which, in their opinion, rendered it necessary and right. An article has already appeared on the subject, by one of our number, which, though unanswerable in its argument, was open to the charge of personality and vituperation. The writer is a young man who has only recently been converted, under the ministry of Dr. Cheever. Like Peter, in his indignation he seized a sword, and cut off the ear of a servant of the High Priest, and, as the age of miracles is past, it cannot be healed; but he has already repented, and now again appears in the field, with tempered zeal and chastened spirit, to do good service, we trust, in the cause of truth, and to strengthen his brethren.

The removal of the disaffected parties from the Church, after a protracted and bitter controversy, inspired Dr. Cheever and his friends with the hope of permanent peace, and the full triumph of those great principles for which they had contended. But it soon appeared that the opposition remained.

At a meeting of the Trustees in December last, the Treasurer reported a debt of $3,500, whereupon one of those gentlemen said that he would not give a dollar towards the payment of it, and advised, as the only means of saving the Church, that Dr. Cheever should be dismissed, and the band of his enemies who had left should be recalled. Another said he had only remained in the Church for a long time because it was in trouble, *but he would give nothing*. One gentleman also was present, and took part on that occasion, who had withdrawn his membership in consequence of his dissatisfaction with the pastor's ministry. These facts were mentioned by an officer of the Board of Trustees to one of the authors of the appeal, and he assured him, at the same time, that the Church must go down, and further remarked that, in his opinion, no thorough Anti-Slavery ministry could be sustained in the City of New-York.

Immediately after this meeting, a statement appeared in a letter of the New-York correspondent of a Boston journal, that Dr. Cheever had resigned.

It was obvious that dissatisfaction existed, and there was reason to fear that at the annual meeting in March, when the debt should be announced, it would be seized and set forth as an evidence of the inefficiency and unpopularity of the Pastor's ministry, and a proposition be made for his removal.

In order to obviate this danger, Dr. Cheever and one of his warmest supporters made a special effort, and succeeded in obtaining from parties in and out of the Church about one half the amount of the debt.

At the annual meeting, when the announcement was made that this sum had been raised and deposited in the bank, the opponents of Dr. Cheever saw that their plan was defeated. An official member of the Church then offered to give $250 toward the remainder of the debt, provided the whole amount should be raised by the 1st of May, and $1,000 pledged to meet the probable deficiency of the next year. Others followed with promises of various sums, upon a similar condition. It was thought by some that the demand for the pledge was unnecessary, but in order to secure the amounts thus proposed, it was given on the spot—the young men of the Church, with a noble generosity, offering from $25 to $100 each from their limited incomes.

The hope was cherished that, after this demonstration, the disaffected parties, seeing that their designs were frustrated, would give up their opposition.

After the annual meeting, about $800 of the debt still remained, and a Committee was appointed to raise this amount by the 1st of May.

Meanwhile, an application was made to the Church by the agent of the Congregational Union for a contribution to aid weak churches in the West; $3,000 were subscribed. A large portion of the sum was given by those who cannot be relied upon in an extremity brought on by a conflict with the Slave Power, and several wealthy members who would not give one dollar toward the liquidation of the debt, contributed $250 each for this object.

In the end, a few who are devoted to the principles of Freedom were obliged, in order to secure the sums conditionally pledged, to postpone for a time the payment of the money they had promised to the weak Churches in the West, and apply them to their own weak Church in the East.

On the 1st of May the debt was paid, but our wealthy friends, instead of returning to their duty, resigned their pews, and $1,000 of our ordinary revenue were struck off.

In the midst of these perplexities, a few of us who believed that we enjoyed the confidence of the majority of the Church, with the concurrence of Dr. Cheever, deemed it advisable to appeal to our brethren in England. We knew that if we laid the matter before the whole body, or even advised with a large number of those who sympathized with us, it would receive immediate publicity, bring down upon our heads a storm such as is now pelting us from every quarter, and, what was of infinitely more consequence to us, set our enemies on the alert, and give them an opportunity of throwing obstacles in our way from the start, on the ground where we designed to work. We addressed a letter to the British Churches, in which we simply gave an outline of the conflict in which the Church of the Puritans had been engaged, for a few years past, with the Slave Power, and its consequent losses and embarrassments, carefully abstaining from all allusion to internal dissensions, dissatisfaction, or apprehended treachery. We committed it to the charge of Miss Johnstone, a member of the Church, who was desirous of visiting her friends in Scotland, with instructions that she should present it to the clergymen of different denominations who sympathized with us on the question of Slavery, in order to raise funds, not only sufficient to secure us against the possibility of a present defeat, but also, if possible, to establish a foundation of $20,000 or $30,000 for the perpetual liquidation of the ground-rent.

Through some mistake it fell into the hands of a correspondent of the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, and was noticed as an item of news in a communication to that paper. Immediately the *Independent*, without inquiry of Dr. Cheever, published an editorial on the subject, treating it as a hoax, and representing the Church of the Puritans as in a most flourishing condition. The reasons which induced us to avoid publicity at first, prevented us from answering that editorial, but inasmuch as it placed Miss Johnstone in a false position in Great Britain, and threw a serious difficulty in the way of her mission, we were of course obliged to meet it there. Dr. Cheever was directly applied to by a person in England, and the substance of his reply, afterwards sent to Mr. Spurgeon, is the document which is now producing so much disturbance.

We are happy to say that we have just received the most cheering intelligence from Great Britain that our faith in the sympathy of Christians there was well founded, and that there is every probability that the mission will succeed. The head and heart of all Christendom outside this country—aye, and *in* this country, too, far more than men dream of—respond to the sentiment uttered by the Archbishop of Canterbury to Hon. Charles Sumner, "that Christianity and Slavery ought not to be mentioned in the same day."

But why may not the faithful friends of Freedom, persecuted and sorely pressed by the Slave Power, go for aid and comfort where that sentiment is not only cherished as a thought or feeling, but where it is expressed without restraint. The Church of Christ is a universal brotherhood. It recognizes no distinction of nation, race or color. Whatever rules politicians may adopt with regard to trade, its commerce is free, and its sympathies are unrestricted. The American Church has ever thrown open its doors to Christian pilgrims from every land, and liberally responded to every legitimate appeal for aid. France, England, Scotland, Ireland—the richest and most cultivated countries of the world—have not deemed it disgraceful to ask and receive its offering. Shall *it* alone be too proud to ask or receive?

Shall *it* alone permit the interests of Christ's kingdom to suffer, and his poor to perish, from a false and pitiful spirit that will not brook the confession of want?

It may, indeed, be galling to the people of this great Christian Republic, after their grand revolt against the tyranny of Britain, and all their proud boasts of freedom, to be obliged to publish there, that an eminent minister of Christ, well known by his works in all the churches, has been ostracised, persecuted, and almost driven from his post, in consequence of his faithfulness and courage in denouncing an unparalleled system of oppression and wrong, maintained and defended by their Government and laws. We do not wonder that an attempt should be made to impair the force and pungency of this terrible fact, by the pretended discovery of some apology for this wickedness in the spirit or manner with which this awful battle against the sin of slaveholding has been conducted. But it is vain. The severity of Dr. Cheever is the severity of truth; his sternness, the sternness of justice; his hatred, a hatred of wrong. He has no bitterness. A kinder heart never beat. The tremendous energy and prophet-like fidelity with which he proclaims the denunciations of God's Word against oppression *spring from the very depth and intensity of his love to God and man*. It is a shame that a man so meek, gentle, and unselfish in all the walks of life, and so regardless of his own reputation or interests in his public career, a man ever ready to throw himself into the gap to defend the truth at whatever cost, should be charged with the want of genuine kindness.

Nor will a reference to the popularity of eminent clergymen who profess Anti-Slavery principles avail. We admit that they are opposed to the system of Slavery, and would rejoice to see it abolished. But do they believe in the inherent sinfulness of slaveholding, and would they exclude the slaveholder from the Christian Church, just as they would the habitual perpetrator and upholder of any other flagrant vice? As a class, we have abundant evidence to compel us to reply in the negative. They do not and will not lay the ax at the root of the tree by preaching against the sin of slaveholding. They will tell you that Slavery in the world will last for ages; that the low, animal condition of the negro enslaves him, or at least justifies his continuance in bondage for a time; that the African race have not yet reached their Spring time, and must be left to the influence of national freedom, and the slow process of those moral and intellectual forces which *may* reach them under all the terrible disadvantages of their condition, for the discovery of their manhood and the assertion of their rights. They attack the evils of slaveholding, and not the *radical sin* itself. They are very gentle to the Southerners, and would hold them affectionately to their hearts, and we see no reason why they should not do so *in a perpetual embrace*. There is scarcely a slaveholder who pretends to the decencies of religion who would not readily subscribe to every one of these principles. But let them bear the report of a single gun from the logic of the Word of God against Slavery as man-stealing, and they would fall back in a moment, and with indignant and defiant air, upbraid them as fanatics and madmen, and no blandness of manner or sweetness of tone would win them back to courtesy, much less to friendship.

There is another point of contrast between the Anti-Slavery ministrations of Dr. Cheever and those of his brethren, which sheds much light upon the different degrees of favor with which they are received. Dr. Cheever has grappled with the subject. He has pursued it through all its ramifications, and discussed it with a thoroughness and elaborateness which its own intrinsic importance, and the condition of the American Church and nation with regard to it, imperitively demanded. He has met the aggressions and development of the Slave Power, whether they have appeared in the form of Congressional legislation, decisions of courts, or acts of ecclesiastical bodies, with the opposing testimony and burning denunciations of the Word of God. The Fugitive Slave bill, the Dred Scott decision, the treachery of the American Tract Society and the American Board, have in turn left the withering power of his faithful rebuke. Indeed, so numerous and repeated have been his blows, that, during the last few years, the general impression has been that he was absorbed in the subject, though we who enjoy the privilege of sitting under his ministry, and, therefore, have a right to judge, do solemnly declare our belief, that, within this very period, he has presented from the pulpit as great a variety of rich, profound, original and profitable thought, on purely spiritual themes, as any minister in the United States. Now, no one, we think, will pretend that any other minister connected with the orthodox churches has put forth his strength against Slavery in a similar degree, or has manifested anything like the same anxiety or purpose for its immediate and entire abolition by the power of divine truth.

It will be seen by the statement we have made, that neither the Church of the Puritans, nor the Board of Trustees, have the slightest responsibility in this matter. We did believe that when the time came for laying it before the Church, a majority would sanction it; and, now that it has been thrust upon us prematurely, and every kind of effort is put forth to increase our embarrassment, we have not lost our confidence. We cannot think that the spirit of infatuation could so far take possession of our brethren as to allow them to lose sight of the mighty principles for which we are contending, and after all our struggles, sacrifices and triumphs, to murder our own cause, and give back our noble citadel to the enemy, in consequence of some trifling differences of opinion respecting a measure admitted on all sides to have been well intended in a time of great difficulty. But if we should prove to be mistaken on this point, however deep would be our regret, we would not despair, *much less would we withdraw our appeal. On the contrary, we should be obliged to urge it on with greater earnestness, for then we should not only require funds to enable us to carry on a Church, but also to build one.* On this the nation and the whole world may depend, that God helping us, the light which He has kindled here shall not be put out. In our hearts we believe it essential to the salvation of the Church and nation. Everybody knows that Dr. Cheever is one of the ablest champions of the cause of Freedom that has ever appeared, and is wielding at this moment a mighty influence throughout the country. God has said that He would never leave His Church without a witness. History will recognize him in this light! Why should not we?

We trust that the Christian Abolitionists of New York will no longer stand by and see him deserted, reviled, broken down inch by inch, struggling against fearful odds, but will rally at once, and in a body, to his support. We trust that in the light of this great cause they will perceive the utter insignificance of all those ordinary excuses based upon church ties, associations, friendships, family preferences, distances; and that, remembering those solemn words of Jesus, "He that loveth father or mother, husband or wife, brother or sister, houses or lands, more than me, is not worthy of me," they will now come forth and stand up for Him in the true sense of that memorable charge as it fell from the lips of the dying Tyng, by standing up for the enslaved; and by standing up for the great standard-bearer entrenched on Union-square, to whom that young hero pointed in the last speech he ever made on a platform in this City, and said "If he be sustained, then no clergyman in this land shall have cause to fear!"

Christian Abolitionists throughout the United States! the Church of the Puritans is a national church. God has made it so. It is a citadel of strength and power for you. The great truths uttered there, in the heart of the metropolis, are carried on the wings of the Press throughout the land. You have all read them and pondered them, and they have given you courage and hope. But you have not known till now the mighty troubles and sacrifices it has cost to maintain it. We have reached a crisis. Will you consent that the Slave Power and all the powers of darkness shall shout over its downfall? Are you willing that Dr. Cheever should be driven out on account of his brave and faithful proclamation of Divine truth, and his enemies return and take possession? No! Then we earnestly entreat you to show it by your works. We want at least $50,000 to meet an annual ground rent of $1,500, and place it as nearly as possible on the foundation of a Free Church.

Signed in behalf of the authors of the appeal,
HENRY A. HART.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Decision on Practice.

AN ATTACHING CREDITOR HELD ENTITLED TO IMPEACH FRAUDULENT TRANSFER OF DEBTOR'S PROPERTY.

Erastus D. Thayer vs. *James C. Willett*.—This case was reported in the Times of Tuesday, Nov. 1, when on argument before the General Term of the Superior Court. The case presented the single question whether a Sheriff, acting under a warrant of attachment regularly issued in an action pursuant to the provisions of the Code, and who has attached property in the possession of a vendee claiming title under a bill of sale from the debtor, can show in defence of a suit against him by such vendee to recover the property, that the alleged sale was fraudulent as against creditors.

The decision of the Court has now been rendered to the effect that the sale in such a case *may* be impeached.

Pierrepont, J., delivered the opinion of the Court. After citing the provisions of the Code which relate to the process of attachment (sections 227 to 232 inclusive) he proceeded to say:

If the writ under which the Sheriff took the property had been an execution instead of a warrant of attachment, he could have given evidence that the sale to the vendee, Thayer, was fraudulent and void as against the creditors of Perkins. This proposition is too familiar to require any reference to authorities.

An execution is directed against the property of the defendant. The same is true of the warrant of attachment. But it is urged that an execution is founded upon a judgment, by which the relation of debtor and creditor is established, while the amount of attachment rests upon an alleged claim supported only by *exparte* affidavits, sufficient to obtain the warrant, and to make a *prima facie* case which a trial may disprove.

Now, what did the Legislature intend by these provisions of the Code?

When this statute was passed the law relating to sales and transfers of property with intent to defraud creditors had long been in force, and all such sales were void. The Sheriff who had seized property under a *fi. fa.* might, in an action against him by the vendee of the defendant, show that the title of such vendee was fraudulent as against creditors.

This being the well-settled and long-established law, the Legislature enacts, that when a defendant "has assigned or disposed of his property with intent to defraud his creditors, an attachment (on proper application) may issue, and the defendant's property be held by the Sheriff to answer any judgment which may be obtained in the action." Did the Legislature intend to say that a fraudulent assignment of a man's property should be a ground for an attachment, and yet that the fraudulent assignee could forthwith take such property from the Sheriff or sue him in trespass, and the Sheriff have no right to set up the fraud in defence of his lien, and his right to hold the goods.

A. owns a store of goods of great value; just before 3 o'clock he goes to B. and borrows $20,000, and gives his check payable the next day. On the following morning A. transfers his entire stock of goods to his son by bill of sale, only executed for the consideration of one dollar, and love and affection; the son takes possession, and the father retires, and refuses to pay his check. B. obtains a warrant of attachment on the ground that A. has disposed of his property with intent to defraud his creditors. The Sheriff seizes the goods in possession of the son, who thereupon sues the Sheriff for the value of the goods, proves the bill of sale and possession. The Sheriff offers to show the sale fraudulent; but is met with the objection that the transfer, as between the father and son, is good, and that B. is not a *judgment creditor*, and hence no evidence of fraud in the sale can be admitted. In my judgment, the intention of this statute is clear; its plain meaning is that *a creditor*, whether by judgment or otherwise, upon giving the requisite bonds and making the requisite affidavit, shall have the right to cause the Sheriff to attach the property of the defendant and keep it to answer any judgment which may be recovered in the action. A transfer of property with intent to defraud creditors is void; not void as to judgment creditors alone, but as to all creditors; the statute makes no distinction. A transfer which is void conveys no title. The moment the attachment issues, the plaintiff in the attachment is *prima facie* a creditor, and has, so far as the attachment is concerned, all the rights of a judgment creditor until his *prima facie* claim is defeated.

If the plaintiff in the attachment does not prove his claim, he fails in the action, and the Sheriff holds the property ready to be returned to the vendee from whom it was taken, or he responds in such damages as the law awards. But if the plaintiff in the attachment succeeds, and the title of the vendee is adjudged fraudulent, then the property is applied to the payment of the judgment which the attaching creditor has recovered, and no injustice is done, and the intention of the law is satisfied.

Under the statute relating to absconding and fraudulent debtors, attachments have been repeatedly issued, and our Courts seem to have recognized the right of the Sheriff to maintain his lien upon property attached in the hands of a fraudulent vendee until a determination of the action.

[His Honor then proceeds to review the authorities bearing upon the case, at length, viz: Falconer *vs.* Freeman, 4 Sands S., Ch. 567; Noble *vs.* Holes, 5 Hill, 194; Van Etten *vs.* Hurst, 6 Hill, 311; Van Kirk *vs.* Wild, 11 Barb., 520; Warren *vs.* Norton, 20 Howard's U. S. R., 448; Handy *vs.* Johnson, 12 Johns, 220; McKay *vs.* Hanover, 27 Barb., 463; Pratt *vs.* Wheeler, 6 Gray's (Mass.) R. 520; Lyon *vs.* Sandford, 5 Conn., 548; Owen *vs.* Dixon, 17 Conn., 488; Peck *vs.* Whiting, 21 Conn., 206; and concludes as follows:]

In the late Court of Chancery, a bill to set aside a fraudulent conveyance would not be in favor of one who claimed to be a creditor, before judgment and execution, and such creditor could obtain no lien by filing his bill or *lis pendens*; and the same is now true of proceedings which are in the nature of the old creditor's bill in equity; and hence it is asked, why a creditor before judgment can obtain that indirectly by attachment, which he could not obtain directly by bill in equity or its substitute?

The answer is that the statute gives him the right in the one case, and not in the other. Under the statute the attaching creditor pursues his *legal remedies*, and acquires such rights or liens as that statute gives him. If his case does not come within the statute he cannot avail himself of its provisions. There are many cases where a bill may properly be filed to set aside fraudulent conveyances, in which no attachment could issue. But in a proper case for an attachment, where the creditor seeks his remedy under the law and in conformity therewith obtains a warrant, and the Sheriff under such process seizes goods, as of the defendant, he acquires a lien upon those goods; if they are in fact the defendants—they are his, if the sale was void; it was void if made with intent to defraud creditors, and the sheriff's apparent lien, and special property, with right of possession will remain until that question of fraud can be tried, or until the plaintiff is defeated in his action. We think one of the very objects of the statute was to reach in a summary way the debtor's property fraudulently transferred, and to hold it safe in the custody of the law until the creditor might have an opportunity to prove his demand out of which the debtor was by the sale endeavoring to defraud him.

I have found no case reported in which it has ever been held that the Sheriff's special property or lien, acquired by seizure under regular attachment has ever been defeated by a vendee of the defendant in the action where the sale to such vendee was fraudulent as against creditors; and no case in which evidence of such fraud was excluded when offered by the Sheriff in his defense.

The case of Andrews *vs.* Durant, 18 New-York Rep., 500, and the other cases where like remarks have been made in the decisions, are not in conflict with this view.

In none of those cases did the question of the Sheriff's lien, or special property by virtue of an attachment, arise; and the Court did not pass upon, or in any manner seem to have had their attention called to such a case.

I am aware that in the Second District a General Term of the Supreme Court, held by three of the most eminent Judges in this State, have held a contrary opinion in a case like this. (Hall *vs.* Stryker, Sheriff.) Entertaining as we do, for the judgment of a Court so constituted, the highest respect, we are, nevertheless, compelled to differ in our construction of the statute.

There must be a new trial, with costs to abide the event.

Hoffman, J., delivered an elaborate opinion to the same effect.

Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel and Mr. C. Noyes for appellant; E. and E. F. Brown for respondent.

Railroad Bonds—Rights of Bona Fide Purchasers.

Finnegan vs. *Lee*.—The plaintiff in this case deposited with the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company certain Railroad Bonds, as collateral security for loans made to him by the Company. Before, however, the loans became due the Company disposed of them, and some of them were ultimately bought by the defendant Lee, who took them, as is alleged, without notice of plaintiff's rights. Plaintiff, however, brought this suit to recover them, and obtained a preliminary injunction in the Supreme Court which defendant moved to dissolve.

Davies, J., has rendered his decision dissolving the injunction with costs. He holds it to be settled law in this State, that Railroad Bonds being negotiable, the title to them passes by delivery to a *bona fide* holder for value and without motive.

Suit for Wrongful Seizure and Eviction.

Draper vs. *Stouvenell*.—This was an action tried before Chief Justice Bosworth, of the Superior Court, for entering upon the premises known as the Beulmont House, in this City, dispossessing the plaintiff and taking away some $12,000 worth of property. It appears that the plaintiff was the tenant of the defendant, and that she had opened, on the premises mentioned, a boarding and lodging house, where, as she alleges, she was beginning to do a good business, and had flourished for some time, when evicted by the defendant.

The answer sets up for defence that the plaintiff forfeited the premises by non-payment of rent, under a condition in the lease; also, that the defendant had a right of entry under a chattel mortgage on the personal property taken; and that the plaintiff was actually turned out of the premises under a dispossession warrant for non-payment of rent, under summary proceedings duly had for that purpose. The case has been on for several days, and is still on.

N. J. Uzett, for plaintiff; Ex-United States Senator Truman Smith, of Connecticut, for defendant.

The Frank Arrest Sustained.

Alexander T. Stewart et al. vs. *Moses Frank*.—This case was reported in the Times of September 7, 1859, when before the Special Term of the Supreme Court. It came up again lately before the General Term, on appeal from the order of Justice Davies, discharging the defendant from arrest.

The charge upon which the order of arrest was granted was that the defendant had fraudulently disposed of his property, by causing a summons and complaint to be served upon him at the suit of a person residing in New-Orleans, and immediately offering to allow the plaintiff's attorney in that suit to take judgment for the full amount, interest and costs, which was done, upon which execution was issued, and the property sold at Sheriff's sale at a nominal value, and bid in by the parties. It was charged that the claim of the plaintiff in that suit was fictitious; that the plaintiff was in New-Orleans when the suit was commenced; knew nothing of it, and never authorized it, and that the whole thing was a fraud.

The General Term, after full argument, have now reversed the order of the Special Term, and affirmed the order of arrest, with $10 costs to plaintiffs to abide event.

Van Buren & Seixas for plaintiffs; H. H. B. Bryan for defendant.

Lord Dundreary's Case.

VERDICT AGAINST HIS LORDSHIP.

E. A. Sothern vs. *Laura Keene*.—This action was reported in the Times of yesterday. The defendant introduced, as an offset, a claim to one week's rent of her theatre, for which she claimed that the plaintiff was indebted to her. The trial resulted in a verdict for the defendant, both in regard to Dundreary's claim and her own. The verdict, therefore, was in favor of the defendant, for $367 against the plaintiff, that being the amount of rent claimed to be due.

The Track of the Erie Railroad.

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO VARY IT.

James Brown and others vs. *The New-York and Erie Railroad Company*.—This was a motion for authority to the Receiver to lease rolling stock to the lessees of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad. This motion was made by D. B. Eaton, Esq., on the part of the Receiver, in pursuance of what he understood to be the wishes of the parties in interest. D. Lord, Esq., on behalf of the Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Trustees submitted various considerations to the Court, which led the Justice to think that the delegation of such power might be inexpedient. Mr. Barney, for the second-mortgage trustees, argued in favor of granting the authority. Mr. Eaton stated that the Receiver had no purposes of his own to accomplish in the matter, and did not desire such authority, unless the Court and parties in interest were convinced that it would increase the earnings of the road.

The Court finally took the papers, and reserved decision, stating that it was a matter that required some consideration.

This motion is understood to have been made by the Receiver, to secure to the Erie Company the benefit and profits of an additional forty miles of road, making something over $1 on every passenger, and a proportionate amount on freight. The proposition is to run the cars of the Company over forty miles of the Buffalo and New-York City Road, changing the course of travel from Attica to Hornellesville, instead of allowing it to take its present course from Attica to Corning.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.

Roosevelt, J.—*Powers* vs. *Porter*.—Case settled with proposed amendments as modified.

Clerke, J.—*Bomord* vs. *Vermont Copper Mining Company*.—Injunction must be continued. Defendants allowed to appeal without security. $10 costs to plaintiff.

Collard vs. *Collard*.—Divorce granted.

Carr vs. *Ryan*.—Referred to S. F. Harrison, Esq., to settle issues for jury trial.

Bonnard vs. *Mitchell*.—Motion granted, but cause not to be placed on calendar short causes before Friday, Dec. 2.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Hilton, J.—*Norr* vs. *Norr*.—Divorce granted.

McDowell vs. *Russell*.—Motion for leave to issue execution denied.

Application of Phelan, a minor in the United States Army.—An enlistment by a minor over the age of 18, without the consent of his parents or guardians, held valid, and writ of *habeas corpus* discharged.

Miller vs. *Closson*.—Papers with Special Term Clerk.

Court Calendar—Wednesday, Nov. 23.

United States District Court.—Nos. 73, 80, 82, 96, 59, 69, 114, 86, 61, 115, 103, 81, 85, 107, 111, 112, 71, 113, 60, 63, 104, 116.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 29, 12, 33, on November motion Calendar. 50, 71, 13 on September motion Calendar. Enumerated Nos. on September Calendar: Nos. 78, 82, 83, 84, 30½, 37, 7, 47, 80, 22, (No. 3 May Calendar,) 96, 98, 99 to 105, 107, 97, 91, 108 to 113, 69, 9, 18, 286, 287.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 825, 2339, 9, 265, 2269, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 1881, 953, 2067, 1, 2161. *Part II.*—Nos. 2730, 2152, 2430, 2548, 2816, 2820, 2822, 2824, 2825, 2828, 2830, 2832, 2834, 2838, 2840, 2844, 2846, 2848, 2850, 2852.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 519, 431, 463, 663, 697, 699, 715, 623, 535, 677. *Part II.*—Calendar unchanged.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Jury discharged for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. 832, 1493, 1225, 1238, 1018, 3547, 2137, 3605, 2883, 1632, 3589, 3521.

Admissions to the Bar.

Messrs. James W. Gerard, Benjamin W. Bonney and Jeremiah Larocque, the examiners appointed at the present General Term of the Supreme Court, to examine applicants for admission to practice as attorneys and counselors-at-law, made their report yesterday, recommending the following gentlemen as duly qualified to enter upon the duties of the profession:

Henry G. Ashmead,
Eastburn Benjamin,
John Birt, Jr.,
Joseph H. Bradley,
Stephen J. Brady,
Geo. W. Carpenter,
David Crawford,
Wm. L. Reed,
Matthias K. Rosendall,
Chas. J. Rutgers,
Edward J. Small,
John B. Turner,
Jas. Lyman Van Buren,
Fred'k B. Van Vleck,
Franklin A. Wilcox,
James W. Christopher,
Jacob Carpenter, Jr.,
Edmund Cady,
J. Barrett Cohen,
Thos. Dunphy,
Richard C. Elliott,
Edmund D. Griffin,
Edwin Grover,
John J. Hendrickson,
Wm. J. Kane,
Guido N. Leiber,
Gustavus Levy,
Thos. J. McCahill,
John J. McGurk,
Charles Mott,
Henry Pennington,
David Pomeroy.

Three candidates for admission were, we understand, rejected by the examiners.

The Revolutionary Monument in New-Jersey.—The Trenton *State Gazette*, describes the plan for the New-Jersey monument to be erected in honor of the Revolutionary heroes. It is a shaft of brown free-stone, 270 feet in height, perfectly round for some thirty or forty feet, and above that height, with thirteen sides, emblematic of the Union formed by the thirteen original States; the base will be a wide platform, reached by thirteen flights of steps, each flight separated from the others by a rounded projection, on each of which will be engraved either the coat of arms of one of the original thirteen, or some scene in their revolutionary history. The shaft will be crowned with a colossal statue of Washington. The design has been very generally approved.

Judge Stump, of Baltimore, has written a handbill in vindication of his decision in the case of the rioters on the steamer *Express*. The *Exchange* says that it "is published in the usual form of a malefactor's dying confession." The dreadful outrages perpetrated in the boat are termed "disorders," and the ruffianly participants are pleasantly spoken of as "the b'hoys."

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 52 bbls. Ashes; 19,427 bbls. Flour; 566 bbls. Corn Meal; 51,886 bushels Wheat; 10,579 bushels Corn; 30 bushels Rye; 40,908 bushels Barley; 88,606 bushels Oats; 5,882 pkgs. Provisions, and 264 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and 12 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 300 mats Java at 15c.; 50 do. do. at 14½c.; 2,697 bags Rio on private terms; and 600 bags triage Laguayra, also on private terms. Total stock of all kinds on hand this morning, 94,012 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, 1,160 bags Java, 38,670 mats do., 45,406 bags Rio, 4,886 bags Ceylon, 1,909 bags Maracaibo, 1,500 bags Laguayra, and 550 bags of other kinds.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Nov. 19, New-Orleans	51,500
Nov. 19, Baltimore	29,500
Nov. 19, Philadelphia	5,500
Nov. 22, New-York	45,406
Grand total	131,906

COTTON—We have heard of sales to-day of 2,000 bales, part *in transitu*, at unchanged prices.

DYEWOODS—Sales 150 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $13 per ton.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been somewhat unsettled for State and Western Flour to-day. Superfine and extra State brands have been in good request, at firmer, though not quotably higher, prices. Low and medium qualities of Western have likewise been inquired for at uniform rates. The demand for the better grades, generally, has been limited, at about previous quotations. The reported transactions since our last, comprise 15,000 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State, at $4 90@$4 95, chiefly at $4 95; extra State, $5 10@$5 20, chiefly at $5 10@$5 15; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5@$5 10; extra Wisconsin, at $5 15@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 20@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 20@$5 35; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 60 ℘ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 00	@$4 75
Superfine State	4 90	@ 4 95
Extra State	5 10	@ 5 20
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Wisconsin	5 15	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20	@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 6 60
Fancy Genesee	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Genesee	5 35	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 30	@ 7 50

Southern continues in fair demand, partly for export, at previous quotations. Sales have been reported of 2,850 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 75 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80 @$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is in moderate request at former rates; sales have been made of 365 bbls. inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 20@$6 30 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is plenty and heavy, at $4@$4 10 for new and old Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 35@ $4 40 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand to-day at somewhat firmer prices. Speculators and millers have been the principal purchasers. Shippers were not disposed to buy at prevailing rates. We have heard of sales of 30,700 bushels, including fair white Canada, part at $1 38; Canada Club (reported) $1 18; very choice amber Michigan at $1 45; fair White Western at $1 41; red Western (Winter) on private terms; extra Milwaukee Club at $1 19; and very good to strictly prime white Kentucky at $1 50@$1 53 ℘ bushel. Corn continues depressed and prices steadily favor purchasers. Sales have been made to-day of 15,000 bushels at 75c.@83c. for new crop white and yellow Jersey, and Southern and 96c.@98c. for old do., do., ℘ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 3,500 bushels at 86c., in the slip, and 87½c.@88c. delivered, ℘ bush. Barley is salable and firm. The reported transactions amount to 17,500 bushels, including State at 78c.@83c., Canada East, at 76c.@80c. ℘ bushel. Oats have been in good demand; Canada, at 46½c.@47½c.; Western, at 46½c.@47½c.; State, at 47c.@48c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 42½c.@45c.; and Southern, at 40c.@ 44c. ℘ bush. M. Edwd. Bill has prepared the following statement of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Nov. 15, 1859	73,617	169,754	—
New-Orleans	Nov. 11, 1859	4	—	—
Philadelphia	Nov. 10, 1859	1,038	14,153	—
Baltimore	Nov. 10, 1859	—	—	—
Boston	Nov. 11, 1859	731	—	—
Other Ports	Nov. 4, 1859	—	—	—
Total from Sept. 1, 1859		76,290	183,907	—
To about same period, 1858		70,149	374,337	319,352
To about same period, 1857		260,173	2,620,596	410,275
To about same period, 1856		272,049	4,253,635	1,758,503

HAY—Sales, to-day, 800 bales North River, chiefly at 75c.@80c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand, at former rates.

HOPS—New have been in request, chiefly at 13c. @16c. ℘ lb.

IRON—Has been sparingly dealt in, including Scotch Pig, at $23@$24 ℘ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Has been less sought after, at previous quotations.

LEATHER—Sole has been freely offered. The demand, however, has been restricted. Prices have not varied much.

MOLASSES—We have heard of sales, to-day, of 200 bbls. old crop New-Orleans, at 40c.; and 10 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 28c., ℘ gallon.

OILS—A fair inquiry prevails for Crude Whale, at 48c.@50c.; Crude Sperm, at $1 38@$1 40; and Linseed, chiefly at 55c.@56c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork, especially prime, has been in lively request at improved prices. We have heard of sales of 3,750 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@$15 75 for Mess, and $10 87@$11 for prime, ℘ bbl. Nothing really new in Cut Meats. The sales of Bacon comprise 2,000 boxes Middling, deliverable in January and February, at 8¾c. for short ribbed, and 8½c. for long do., ℘ lb. Of Lard, sales have been made to the extent of 300 tcs. and bbls., chiefly at 10½c.@10¾c. ℘ lb. Beef is in demand at former rates. Sales, to-day, 500 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50 @$20 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $13@$14 50 ℘ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11½c. @18c. for Ohio, ℘ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at from 8c.@11c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 200 tcs. at $4@$4 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in request, and sales have been reported to-day of 475 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¾c.@7c.; 120 boxes Havana at 8c.@8½c.; and 2,400 bags Brazil on terms not ascertained.

TEAS—Have been in fair demand at buoyant prices.

TOBACCO—Sales have been reported, since Friday last, of 40 hhds. Kentucky, within our former range—4½c.@10c.; 42 cases Seed Leaf at 9c.@18c.; 151 bales Havana at 26c.@50c., and 35 bales Sagua on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 250 bbls. at 27½c.@28c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 300 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d. For London, 100 tcs. Beef at 5s., and some Resin at 3s. For Hamburg, by steamer, 150 bales Cotton at ½c. ℘ lb.; 200 bbls. Shoe Pegs on private terms, and 30 tons measurement goods at 40s. For Bremen, 100 bales Cotton at ⅝c. ℘ lb.; 200 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d., and 100 tons measurement goods at 30s.

POLITICAL.

THE ELEVENTH WARD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—The following candidates are unanimously adopted for School officers at the ensuing election:

For School Commissioner:
DANIEL D. WRIGHT, Hardware, No. 66 Houston-st.
For School Inspector:
JERONEMUS S. UNDERHILL, Machinist, 435 10th-st.
For School Trustees:
TUNIS H. DULYEA, Produce, No. 271 5th-st.
WILLIAM C. BARBER, Baker, No. 80 Houston-st.
H. Wisner, Joseph Little, P. Tastevin,
A. Storms, W. Rabold, H. Maurer,
C. Metzgar, R. J. Law, J. F. Jones,
H. C. Calkins, Nominating Committee.
M. Devoy, Secretary. W. D. Hicks, Chairman.

CITIZEN ASSOCIATION—INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT.—The delegates from the Citizen or Tax-Payer Associations in the XIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst and XXIIdWards, (the 7th Councilmanic District,) are requested to meet, FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock, at the Murray Hill Hotel, corner of 6th-av. and 40th-st., to take measures for the nomination of six Councilmen for that District, to represent that part of the City in the Common Council.

JOHN J. PHELPS, } Chairmen.
WM. HALL,
W. W. Niles, } Secretaries.
Joseph Milward,

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,

is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH.—FRENCH persons wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn French, can receive instruction at their residences, on very moderate terms, by ELISHA HINDS, (late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute,) No. 425 Pacific-st., corner Nevins, Brooklyn. Refers to the President of the New-York Free Academy.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. BOECK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 146 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Engineering: Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. Architecture.
3. Mechanics.
4. Astronomy and Navigation.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. General Chemistry—inorganic and organic.
2. Analytical Chemistry—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. Applied Chemistry—*Technology*—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Sciences*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. Physical Geography—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 874 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the School. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

Dr. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE Pupil's residence in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. A splendid rosewood Banjo will be sent to any part of the United States on the receipt of the price, $10. Address G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

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$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUDIN, instructors in the French department of the Free Academy. Cooper Institute, Room 24. TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

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MR. SALLIORD, ARRIVED BY THE *Vanderbilt*, Pupil of Zimmerman, First Professor of the Musical Conservatory of Paris, gives lessons of singing, piano, melodeon and composition. The Misses SALLIORD give piano, singing, drawing and French lessons. Address them at their residence, No. 66 6th-av. Reduced prices.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching English, French, music, vocal and instrumental, wishes a situation in a gentleman's family as resident governess; would have no objection to go South; also salary moderate where a comfortable home would be assured; unexceptionable references given and required. Address G. R., Box No. 1,701 General Post-office, or Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF SUPERIOR ABILITY AS A teacher desires a situation as visiting or resident governess, to teach the English branches, vocal music, and the piano-forte; would like to instruct an invalid lady whose education has been neglected. Unexceptionable references given. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in tuition and thoroughly competent to give instruction in music, the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks,) Latin and Italian, desires a reëngagement as resident Governess in a family. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS TO young children; can teach the English branches, French, and music, and would not object to assisting in household duties if desired; would do her duty pleasantly and thoroughly, and endeavor to please all. Address Miss M. G. WYLSON, Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—A NATIVE FRENCH TEACHER, FOR a school in Brooklyn during the school hours. Salary moderate. Address, with real name, and full particulars as to education, experience, religion, testimonials, references, terms, &c., FRENCH, Box No. 300 Brooklyn Post-office.

MALE TEACHER WANTED—IN SCHOOL-District No. 9, town of Newton, near Brooklyn city. Apply to the Trustees, with recommendations, at Jones' hotel, Fulton st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry, on 22d and 23d inst., from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M.

ORGANIST AND TEACHER OF THE PIANO.—A German gentleman, a highly efficient professor of music, wishes to meet with engagements as above. First-rate references. Address Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th av.

A COMPETENT FRENCH SCHOLAR wishes a class in French. Is a recent graduate of College, and has good recommendations as a teacher. Terms reasonable. References exchanged. Address in person or by letter, E. R., No. 81 McDougal-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GENTLEMAN TO teach French and higher English in a Southern Institution. Salary liberal. G. G. SAXE, Educational Agency, Bible House, New-York.

A TEACHER OF PENMANSHIP WANTED.—Apply this day only at 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

TEMPLE EMANUEL.
THANKSGIVING DAY SERVICE.
Service will be held at the Temple in 12th-st.,
THURSDAY, the 24th inst.,
at 10 o'clock A. M.

DONATION VISIT.—THE ANNUAL DONATION Visit at the Home for the Friendless, No. 32 East 30th and No. 29 East 29th sts., will occur, as usual, on the AFTERNOON and EVENING of Thanksgiving Day. The friends and patrons of the Institution, with their families, are cordially invited to witness the exercises of the children, between the hours of 2 and 8 o'clock P. M. Some 300 children will partake of refreshments sent in for them at 5 o'clock. Supplies to meet the pressing wants of the Winter are greatly needed, and funds or provisions will be thankfully received by the managers. Addresses are expected by Rev. Mr. Hoag and others.

FIVE POINTS MISSION.—SITE OF THE OLD BREWERY.—Thanksgiving Dinner for the poor on THURSDAY next. The friends of the Mission are invited to attend the annual Thanksgiving festival at No. 61 Park-st. Exercises consisting of singing, dialogues, &c., by the children, will commence at 3 P. M., and dinner at 5. Donations of food, clothing, or money, most thankfully received. They may be sent directly to the Mission, or if donors will send us their address, their contributions will be called for. In behalf of the Ladies.

THE MANAGERS OF THE COLORED ORphan Asylum respectfully invite their friends and the public to make a Donation Visit to the Institution, on 5th-av., between 43d and 44th sts., on THANKSGIVING DAY, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock. The Exercises of the Children, which have been prepared with much care, will commence at 2 o'clock. Supplies to meet the pressing wants of the Institution will be gratefully received.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, UNION-SQUARE.—A discourse will be preached by Rev. Dr. Cheever, THURSDAY, (Thanksgiving Morning,) at 11 o'clock, on *The Gratitude due to God for the Example of the Peaceful and Successful Emancipation of the Slaves in the West Indies, and the Lessons of Duty for Ourselves in the Present Most Solemn Juncture of the Nation.*

THE FOURTH-STREET CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG, will be open TO-MORROW. The pastor, Rev. E. S. Porter, D. D., will deliver a Thanksgiving Sermon on *The Lessons of the Day*. Services commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
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We have not space at present to pursue our notice of this book. We shall, if possible, recur to it, for it abounds in most interesting and instructive matter. Mr. Parker has performed his difficult task with excellent judgment and taste. Some of the best things in the book are his notes of Choate's conversation, which extends over an immense range of topics, and was fascinating and instructive on all."

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BOARDING AND A QUIET HOME.—A GENtleman and wife or two gentlemen who would room together can be very nicely accommodated with a pleasant, well-furnished room, with gas, water and fire, and meals at hours to suit, on reasonable terms; convenient to stage and cars; good neighborhood and only a few boarders taken. Inquire at the house No. 41 4th-st., near Bank-st.

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BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE American family would let to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, a fine suite of rooms on first floor, or a pleasant room on second floor. Terms moderate. Partial board for gentlemen; dinner at 7. Pleasant location: short distance from ferries. Apply at No. 90 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house below 14th-st., west of Broadway, wish to dispose of a large well-furnished room, supplied with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman, with or without partial board. No other persons taken. References required. Address, with name, R. S., Box 164 *Times* Office.

ONE OR TWO GENTEEL FAMILIES, OR a few single gentlemen, can procure good board and handsomely furnished rooms, with a sociable and agreeable family, on moderate terms, by immediate application at No. 45 East 31st st., between Madison and 4th avs.

ROOM TO LET—AT NO. 16 EAST 18TH ST., between Broadway and 5th-av. Front and back room on second floor, (furnished,) with bath-room attached, without board, to single gentlemen. N. B.—Private family.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FURNISHED rooms with board for a young married couple in a private family where no other boarders would be taken; convenient to the Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Address W. R., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN.—A FAMILY RESIDING IN FIRST-place can accommodate a gentleman with a good room and partial board. References exchanged. Address H. B. C., Box No. 3,026 Post-office, New-York.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 will assemble at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on FRIDAY, Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M., in full uniform, to celebrate that glorious day the British troops evacuated our shores in 1783—the day that gave peace and rest to our forefathers after a war of seven long years hard suffering, until the war of 1812 to 1815, which secured the liberty all are now enjoying, both the native and adopted citizens of these United States. The Second Company of Continentals, under the command of Capt. J. Lansing, have kindly volunteered their services to act as our escort. Every Veteran in this and adjoining Counties is respectfully invited to unite with us in the celebration. By order.
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
Isaac M. Phyfe, Adjutant.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.—THE THIRty-sixth Anniversary of the Methodist Mutual Benefit Society of the City of New-York will be held on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Allen-st. M. E. Church. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Messrs. Poisal, McKown and Newman. The members of the M. E. Church of this City and vicinity are respectfully invited to be present. No collection will be taken up.

G. P. B. HOYT, } Committee
A. L. WHITE, } of
P. E. COON, } Arrangements.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held in Room No. 19 Cooper Building, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 23, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Musical Instruments*. Mr. How will read a paper on the Boehm Flute. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

FOR SALE—A STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER, in complete running order—12-inch bore, and 30-inch stroke. For further particulars, apply to S. V. EELES, No. 520 Hudson-st., corner of West 10th-st.

CHOICE DUTCH HYACINTHS.—A FEW half cases, with names and description, also a couple of whole cases, with a large proportion of Hyacinths, for sale by R. W. BURLAGE, 36 Beaver-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Magic Flute.

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DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Love is Blind—Never too Late to Mend.

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BARNUM'S MUSEUM — Afternoon and Evening — Eustache Baudin.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—Two Paintings by Rosa Bonheur.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An arrival at Mobile furnishes an improbable rumor current at Vera Cruz on the 11th inst., to the effect that Miramon had joined Marquez, and, dividing with him the two million *conducta*, had, in company with his fellow-freebooter, quitted Mexico. It is also stated that the army, after the flight of its leaders, had pronounced for Santa Anna. From the Northern States we learn that the commander of the American troops in Arizona had gone to Sonora, to protest in the name of his Government against the expulsion of Capt. Stone and his party, and to demand permission for their return.

A steamship, supposed to be the *Delta*, of the Cunard line, plying between Bermuda and Halifax, is reported to be grounded upon a dangerous part of the coast of Nova Scotia, and to be a hopeless wreck. As the vessel reporting the disaster observed a large number of fishing vessels surrounding the steamer, it is hoped no lives have been lost.

There has been a slight improvement in the feverish symptoms of Virginia. Abandoning his first resolution to maintain the army, concentrated at Charlestown, in full force until Brown and his followers shall have been executed, Gov. Wise has commenced the dispersion of the troops, a portion of the Richmond detachment having been sent back, and others from the interior dismissed. Gov. Wise is to leave for Richmond to-day. There is no longer a doubt that the reports, which created the excitement, were wholly fictitious.

Our Virginia correspondent reports a gloomy state of affairs. A feeling of uncertainty has grown out of the Harper's Ferry insurrection which is, and must continue to be, productive of the most depressing results. The heavy property-holders of the State see interminable strife in the future, and material decrease in the value of all descriptions of property. Several leading and wealthy families contemplate a change of residence to England or the Continent. The panic pervades all classes of citizens; there is no freedom of speech; suspicion and distrust are abroad; the last resort to check the progress of crime, the jury system, has become weak and corrupt; the spirit of religion is dying out, and infidelity taking its place. The country, according to this representation, is in fact but one degree removed from a state of anarchy. Our correspondent thinks the effect of the present excitement upon the negro population will be extremely injurious, and the Harper's Ferry insurrection, in every respect relating to the interests of both sections of the country, the greatest disaster that has yet befallen America.

The Montreal *Herald*, of Saturday, announces the arrival of Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston, in that city, and states that his visit has for its object the personal inspection of the Canadian Hospitals.

The *Wanderer* trials, at Savannah, have been concluded, and the case will go to the jury to-day. We give elsewhere the substance of the testimony adduced, from which it appears that several witnesses observed the transport of the slaves from the *Wanderer* at Jekyl Island to the main land, and that the writ of possession sued out for the recovery of two of the Africans was drawn in favor of Mr. C. A. L. Lamar.

The triennial message of Gov. Moore, of Alabama, treats wholly of local topics, the Governor announcing that he reserves for another occasion his remarks upon Federal relations. The internal condition of the affairs of the State is prosperous, and its treasury has a balance of $600,000.

Senator Sumner received his friends at Boston on Monday. The *Journal* states that it is his intention to resume his seat in the Senate at the opening of the session.

A new political movement, intended primarily for the benefit of the working classes, has been made at Chicago, taking the title of the "Free Citizens' Party."

Particulars of the affray in Nashville, in which Mr. Poindexter, Editor of the *Union and American*, was shot by Mr. Allen A. Hall, of the *News*, are given by the Nashville *Banner*. The difficulty originated, as has already been stated, in a political controversy, during which Mr. Poindexter sought to fasten upon Mr. Hall the charge of being ready to unite with the Republican Party. These insinuations Mr. Hall repelled with much emphasis, characterizing their author as "unscrupulous," and as guilty of "disreputable practices." Mr. Poindexter, replied in the same manner, and an altercation finally ensued between a son of Mr. Hall and Mr. Poindexter, which resulted in nothing more serious than blows. While a correspondence was pending between the principals in the affair, a card was inserted in the *News*, which so excited Mr. Poindexter that he called at the office of the paper, with the evident intent of assaulting Mr. Hall. That gentlemen did not happen to be in at first, but, being warned of Mr. Poindexter's approach, when about to call the third time, he advanced into the street, and, as he approached, ordered him to stop. Suspecting that Mr. Poindexter was about to draw a weapon, Mr. Hall leveled a double-barreled shot-gun at his antagonist and fired. Mr. Poindexter fell, and in a few moments expired, without uttering a word. A Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict which warranted the authorities in holding Mr. Hall for trial in $5,000 bonds, which were immediately furnished.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday filled nine vacancies in the Board of Registration. The Committee on County Offices was authorized to make the necessary surveys and have a plan drawn of the proposed County jail to be erected in Ludlow-street. It was directed that rent at the rate of $500 per annum, over and above the $500 allowed for the rent of the office of the City Judge, be paid for the apartments now occupied by that functionary. A number of bills not of enormous amount or absorbing public interest, were audited and allowed, and the Board adjourned to Monday.

The weekly report of the Institutions, to the Board of Governors, shows an increase of 146 in the number of inmates. The Board directed the Committee on Supplies to advertise for proposals for furnishing the institutions with meat during the coming year.

The Board of Education had the case of the teachers who refuse to open their schools with Bible lectures, under discussion last evening. The local officers of Fourteenth Ward sent in a communication reciting the history of the Bible Question, and asking the Board to relieve the teachers, and have the question decided by law. Mr. Byrne offered a resolution to pay all the teachers excepting one, whose case should be made a test. Mr. Waterbury moved to appropriate $500 for counsel for both sides to conduct the case, but the Board adjourned without taking any action.

The nomination tendered by Tammany to Mr. William F. Havemeyer, as their candidate for Mayor, has been accepted by that gentleman. Mr. Havemeyer, in his reply to the communication of the Committee, alludes to his determination, so recently announced, of refusing to be a candidate; and argues that the two terms through which he has already served should entitle him to immunity. But so urgent have been the instances of men of all parties, that he should serve the party and the public at this critical moment, that he does not feel at liberty to refuse; and hence his reluctant compliance.

The Republicans held their Convention last evening, and nominated for Corporation Counsel Solomon L. Hull, and for Almshouse-Governor Wm. F. Pinckney, one of the present incumbents.

Dr. Huntington lectured last evening, in the Cooper Institute, before a large audience, composed entirely of his co-religionists, on the subject of the right (as considered from an American point of view) of the Pope to exercise temporal sway. He argued that the claims of the Pope to sovereignty were irresistible, and their maintainance assured throughout all time.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, lectured at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening, Gov. Banks, of Mass., being detained by the approaching adjournment of the Massachusetts Legislature. The house was half filled and the subject of the address was "The Duties of Life."

The trial of "Lord Dundreary's Case," the theatrical suit against Laura Keene, has resulted in a verdict in favor of defendant on the cause of action, and also upon her counter claim, for $367.

The Stock Exchange showed more speculative spirit yesterday, and a large advance in Panama, Hudson River, and Pacific Mail Shares. There was also increased firmness in New-York Central and several of the Western Stocks. The Exchanges for the *Asia* closed steady on the 60-day rates, but inactive for Sight Exchange made against Bullion. No engagements of Gold were reported at 4 o'clock from the ship's office.

Flour was held with more firmness. State and Southern brands were in most request. Wheat was in fair demand at rising prices. Corn was dull and heavy. Rye and Barley were essentially unaltered. Oats were active and buoyant, as were likewise the principal kinds of Pork. Coffee attracted more attention. Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Tobacco, Hay and Hops were inquired for. Naval Stores were depressed, including common Resin, which was down to $1 50 ℔ 310 lbs., and Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@45½c. ℔ gallon. Sales of Cotton reached 2,000 bales at uniform rates. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes.

Our Minister in China.

We have already been favored with the "history," from the British point of view, of Mr. Ward's journey to the Chinese capital, of his reception there, and of the final ratification by him of our treaty with China at the Peitang, on the 16th of August. The Chinese correspondents of the leading English journals, and the leading writers of these journals at home, have been at great pains to make the world believe that the only rational act committed by our Envoy since his arrival at his post was his partial coöperation with the Anglo-French forces in their disastrous attempt to force the passage of the Peiho. The cordial sympathy with Western ideas exhibited on that occasion by Mr. Ward; and the chivalric gallantry of our naval commander, Flag-Officer Tatnall, in visiting the wounded English Admiral on board of his ship, in the very heat of the engagement, and through a shower of balls, have been lauded to the skies with an earnestness which we rejoice to believe sincere. Our brave sailor's maxim that "blood is thicker than water" we have all the disposition in the world to adopt as our own; and we shall be glad to see it prevail in the whole future course of our international relations with England.

But we must confess that our delight in the commendations lavished upon us in connection with the affair of the Taku forts has been somewhat dampened by our chagrin at hearing from the same lips only the most humiliating and disagreeable accounts of all our subsequent operations in China. The English Press has promulgated a story of the Americans in China which represents us as the most bitterly injured and the most cruelly snubbed of mortals. Our Legation was sent up like so much freight in mule-boxes to Peking. Paltry individuals, of no importance, were deputed to welcome our high functionaries to the capital. Instead of Mandarins of the blue or the red buttons, Mr. Ward was compelled to consort with low fellows about the Imperial offices. Freedom of locomotion was denied to him; and even that cheap luxury of riding about town in hackney-coaches, in which the meanest member of the New-York City Government may indulge himself to his heart's extent at the public expense, the American Envoy at the Court of China was not allowed to purchase out of his own Ministerial pocket. In short, the British journalists have made it appear that Mr. Ward was worse treated in China than the verlest Turk that ever visited New-York and fell into the hands of a hospitable Common Council. The French Press has, in this rare instance, made itself the echo of its neighbors beyond the Channel, and *La Presse*, of Nov. 2, contains an elaborate sketch of Mr. Ward's experience in a correspondence from Hong Kong, in which the failure of our "long-suffering policy" is held up as a warning to all the world against talking to the Chinese otherwise than from the cannon's mouth. All this, as we have already shown by analyzing the very reports on which the Anglo-French strictures have been based, would be only pitiful and intolerable if it were not very absurd and untrue. And we publish to-day a careful letter from our own correspondent in China, which triumphantly vindicates all that we have said of the consideration displayed by the Chinese to Mr. Ward, and of the substantial success of his mission. Instead of repining over the wounds inflicted upon our national honor by Chinese insolence, or denouncing the subtle duplicity manifested by the Mandarins in leading us astray from the ends at which we aimed, it is quite clear, we think, that we have more reason to reproach our Envoy with a crotchety and impracticable punctiliousness in regard to trifles and to regret the solid advantages lost to us by his occasional vacillations towards the course pursued by the English, and unceasingly urged by their representative in China, both upon Mr. Ward and upon the French Minister, M. de Bourboulon. When the account first reached us of Mr. Ward's proceedings at the attack on the forts at Taku, we suggested that the Chinese authorities might very fairly take exceptions to what looked very much like an identification of the American with the French and English flags in this high-handed outrage upon the Chinese sovereignty. Our correspondent now informs us that such exceptions were indeed taken, and although he makes out a very plausible excuse for Mr. Ward's conduct at that time, he lets us also see very plainly that the Chinese, in eventually waiving all special inquiry into the matter, evinced a particularly friendly feeling towards ourselves, and that the delays which intervened between the battle of Taku and the reception of Mr. Ward on the coast, as well as the peculiarity of the route assigned to him for reaching Peking, must be attributed to the natural hesitation of the Chinese Government in deciding whether the Americans were or were not to be believed when they professed themselves neutrals in the war. But this point once settled, it can hardly admit of a doubt that the Chinese were not only ready but anxious to make the visit of Mr. Ward a brilliant success, and to secure a ratification of his treaty at Peking itself and under the Imperial hand and seal. To this end they offered the most ample concessions from their Court etiquette and the established ritual of social propriety in a country in which propriety is almost a religion. These concessions Mr. Ward most unwisely and unnecessarily, we think, entirely failed to meet in the spirit in which they were proffered. On the preposterous pretence that the "laws and customs of the United States would prevent his performing anything more in the way of ceremonial before the Emperor than he would before the President," our Minister declined to secure, through a simple act of courtesy, the splendid success of a public ratification of the American treaty by force of peace and not of arms, at the Chinese capital. We do not forget the ridiculous precedent set before Mr. Ward *in terrorem* by Mr. Marcy's famous circular on diplomatic costumes, in which the character of the Republic was declared to depend absolutely upon the cut and color of an Envoy's coat and breeches. But the doctrine of this circular, silly as it was, was not so silly as Mr. Ward's notion that our "laws and customs" would be offended by his paying any more civility to the Emperor of China than to the President. His own proposition to "bow almost to the ground," was a practical refutation of this extraordinary idea. Did Mr. Ward "bow almost to the ground" when he bade Mr. Buchanan good-bye on leaving for China? Does he suppose that Marshal Rynders, for instance, performs the same ceremony whenever he enters the "presence" at the White House to insist upon a nomination to the Custom-house? A public man of Mr. Ward's capacity ought to have known that the honor of a great nation is compromised not when its Envoys comply with the "forms of ceremonial politeness" used in foreign countries, but when they sacrifice the substance itself of international courtesy, by asserting their own manners and customs as paramount wherever they go. There is not the least reason to suppose that if Mr. Ward had consented to to pay the greatly modified homage asked of him by the Chinese as a tribute to the personal rank and feelings of their Sovereign, and which they were willing to reciprocate in full, he would have been received with less distinction and consideration than Lord Macartney had previously been, or that our national "dignity" would have taken the least harm. He might have taken a hint from the high breeding of his hosts, the Mandarins, who politely put themselves to the trouble of eating with knives and silver forks in consideration of his prejudices, and served a Western table for their Western guest. And if the theory which he laid down is accepted at Washington, it will be the solemn duty of Mr. Cass, when the Chinese Treaty shall arrive, to receive it himself with a genuflexion, and lift it with both hands above his venerable head before breaking the envelope.

Had our Minister's conceptions of diplomatic propriety been a trifle more cosmopolitan, our British friends would doubtless have found his mission the greatest failure of the age, since its perfect success must have shamed them out of their own domineering crusade. As it is, their ill-concealed chagrin is a very satisfactory measure of the great objects really gained by Mr. Ward, who has *only* himself to thank for the qualified nature of a triumph which might have been so absolute and so remarkable.

The Mayoralty.

We have three candidates for Mayor fairly before the people. Each of the three accepts the nomination;—only *one* of the three can be elected. The voters of the City are to decide which one that shall be. As a matter of course they will be asked and urged, and, if possible, forced, to decide it on party grounds. They will be pressed to vote for one candidate or the other,—not because he is the best man for the place, nor because the welfare of the City demands his election,—but because he is in favor of free Kansas,—or opposed to John Brown, or a believer or disbeliever in Popular Sovereignty, or a staunch supporter of the Constitution of the United States and of the rights of Southern slaveholders. The *Tribune* insists that Republicans must vote for the Republican candidate, in order not to "damage the Republican cause." The Tammany Democrats expect every man of their party to vote for their nominee, by way of protesting against the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine of Gov. Seward, and maintaining the discipline and harmony of the Democratic Party. And Ex-Mayor Wood has his own reasons—whatever they are—for asking and expecting his personal and political followers to vote for him.

Our own conviction is that any man who votes for Mayor on any other ground than that of regard for the interests of the City, violates his duty as a citizen. The Municipal election has nothing whatever to do with Federal politics. It is purely and exclusively a local affair. The Legislature has given us a separate election, for the express purpose of keeping City interests separate and apart from party politics. Political interests are attended to in November. The December election is dedicated, solely and exclusively, to City affairs. We have six hundred thousand people to govern, five hundred millions of property to be protected,—the expenditure of seven millions a year to be regulated—and the peace, order, health, cleanliness, comfort and honor of the Metropolis of the Western world to be cared for and promoted. These interests are large enough to demand attention on their own account. It is a wrong and an outrage to make them mere make-weights in the fierce struggle for party ascendancy. And any voter who gives his vote for City officers from party motives, is guilty of gross injustice to the City and violates his own sense of propriety and of right. And the attempt of party leaders, and party journalists, to dragoon men into voting for these officers on party grounds, is as contemptible as it is selfish and unpatriotic.

The Republican candidate, Mr. Opdyke, is a gentleman of highly respectable character and of unquestioned integrity, and if elected he would discharge the duties of the office with vigor, and with entire freedom from improper influences of whatever kind. His only connection with public affairs, we believe, has been a service of one term in the State Legislature; in that he commended himself to public favor by his steady devotion to the public good. But we presume very few persons look upon his election as possible. Even in the Convention which nominated him, it was conceded that the Republicans could not elect a candidate of their own. He was nominated for party reasons, if not solely on party grounds. The contest is to be between Fernando Wood on one side, and Mr. Havemeyer on the other. Republican voters may decide the result between these two; but they cannot possibly elect a candidate of their own. We presume few among them have the slightest hope or expectation of doing so. They have nominated Mr. Opdyke, and intend to vote for him on grounds of party interest alone. They think it necessary to keep up a party organization,—and some of them believe that by withholding votes from Mr. Havemeyer and electing Mr. Wood they will widen the breach in the Democratic Party, and so pave the way for Republican ascendancy. Many will thus support Mr. Opdyke for the express purpose of electing Mayor Wood. They are unwilling to strengthen Tammany Hall, or do anything to build up the party which it represents.

With all these party projects we have nothing to do, except to denounce and oppose them. Every man, whatever may be his party relations, who has a due regard for the welfare and honor of the City, will spurn and despise them. The issue is for City interests. The question to be decided is, whether Mr. Wood or Mr. Havemeyer shall be Mayor for the next two years. Each has served the City already in that capacity, and we know, therefore, well enough what we may expect from either. We know very well that Mr. Wood seeks the place from motives of personal revenge and political ambition. We know that when in office before, he prostituted every particle of his official power to the grossest partisanship, and the most shameless advancement of his selfish aims. No public officer in this City or country has ever gone further in using the public agencies for his own ends. The Police became a blind tool in his hands, and was arrayed openly against the authority of the law and the Courts, under his official advice. The contracting and jobbing interests of the City were made tributary to his schemes,—the most open attempts were made in seasons of distress to array one class of citizens against another,—and the whole machinery of government was made subservient to the schemes of his personal ambition. Mr. Wood seeks the office now for the same reasons which led him to abuse and degrade it then.

Mr. Havemeyer, as every one knows, has accepted the nomination purely for the public good. He sacrifices his private interests to a public duty. No man imputes to him selfish aims or any unworthy motive; and no one doubts that he would perform the duties of the office with vigor, fidelity and a single-hearted devotion to the public welfare. We believe it to be the duty of every citizen who appreciates the necessity of a thorough reform in our City Government, to aid his election by all the means in his power. And we trust that party bonds will not prevent the great mass of those who deprecate the election of Mayor Wood as a public calamity, from pursuing the only course by which his defeat can be secured.

The State of Virginia.

The letter of our Virginia correspondent, which we publish this morning, gives a gloomy report of the condition of affairs in the Old Dominion. He represents the people as in a state of profound alarm—as looking forward to conflicts with the North which will render property insecure and peace impossible, and as seriously intending, many of them, to leave the country in order to escape the losses and discomforts of such a state of things. Already, he says, these apprehensions are producing their natural effect on Southern society. They engender mutual suspicion and universal distrust. Every man becomes a spy upon his neighbor. The Courts and juries share the general demoralization and become unreliable guardians of private rights. The slaves catch the infection and are stimulated to disaffection by the signs of dread and apprehension which they cannot help seeing all around them.

This is a sad picture, and we fear it is in the main a true one. The Harper's Ferry invasion has shaken the confidence of the South in the good faith of the North to its basis. The people of Virginia regard it as only an indication of Northern sentiment,—the first of many similar inroads upon their peace. They construe the speeches and lectures and Abolitionist demonstrations of sympathy at the North, as proof positive that the movement is substantially approved and indorsed by the Northern people. Why, they ask, is Wendell Phillips applauded when he lectures on this subject? Why are Garrison and Douglas tolerated in their appeals for aid to Brown? Why does the North solicit the commutation of his sentence, and why are no meetings held to denounce his crime and to call down vengeance on him and his accomplices? And why, above all, was not the Republican Party—which the South holds responsible for all these acts—wiped out of existence at the late election in New-York? What do all these things show but actual approval of the invasion, and heartfelt sympathy with the criminals who are about to suffer for their participation in it?

This is the style in which they reason,—and it is perfectly natural under the circumstances. We must not expect a community, on the instant of an armed invasion, to be as cool and as logical as if no danger had ever disturbed or menaced their peace. And profoundly as we feel it ourselves, we are not surprised to find it impossible to convince the Virginians that they mistake entirely the temper of our people and magnify immensely the perils to which they are exposed. There are men unquestionably at the North who approve of Brown's invasion,—who rejoice in the agitation it has caused, and who hope to use it for the repetition of such attempts hereafter. But they are few in number, and utterly contemptible in position and influence. They are tolerated, because it is the just habit of our society to tolerate everybody and everything:—and it is precisely this toleration which renders them harmless. Nothing in the present state of public sentiment would help them more than persecution,—and they are not formidable enough to deserve it, even if its effect would be different. Undoubtedly there is a good deal of sympathy at the North with Brown:—but it springs from respect for his evident sincerity, his earnestness and his courage, and not in the least from approval of his crime. There is not one man in a thousand at the North who will deny that he deserves death:—although there are hundreds who deem it a pity that so much personal heroism should be so sadly perverted, and that no better use can be found for such a man than to hang him.

It is not easy for the North, moreover, to bring home to themselves the serious importance of such movements to the people of the South. They cannot realize the fearful character of the perils they involve. They see mainly the absurd and Quixotic phase of the Harper's Ferry affair, and can, with great difficulty, be brought to concede that it had any special significance or importance. The great body of the people in the Northern States look upon it as the freak of a fanatic, based on an utter misconception of the state of Southern feeling, hopeless and foolish from the outset, and in not the slightest danger of being repeated at any time or in any quarter.

From the first, therefore, they were astounded at the consternation which it caused in Virginia, and even now they can only ascribe it to the insecure nature of Southern society, or to the deliberate plans and projects of reckless aspirants for political power. They hold no meetings, because they cannot see the necessity for them, and because they would only create an excitement which does not now exist.

We hope the present excitement in Virginia will give place ere long to a calmer mood and more just reflections,—for we appreciate fully the danger to all sections of such a sentiment as has been aroused throughout the State by this affair. Excited and enraged communities never reason;—and they may, in a moment of passion, involve the country as well as themselves in perils from which years cannot relieve them. We feel confident that with time will come a fairer estimate of Northern sentiment, and greater confidence in Northern justice;—for, with all its vehemences and its radicalisms,—with all its reckless fanatics and its selfish politicians,—the North is essentially conservative and true to the Constitution. We admit many of the offences alleged against us. We admit fully the extreme difficulty, the practical impossibility, of recapturing fugitive slaves in the Northern States,—the incessant abuse heaped by Northern men and Northern presses upon the South,—and the tampering with serious interests and Southern rights by Northern politicians for the attainment of place and power. But the South must remember that these are offset by the perils of Northern citizens in Southern States,—by the annihilation of free speech on their side the line,—by Southern denunciations of Northern men and Northern society, and by menaces of disunion and civil war, by which Northern action is constantly assailed and coerced by politicians in the Southern States. We urge these things, not by way of justification, but as reasons for toleration on the part of each section towards the other.

One thing is very clear:—the *extremists* of each section are the enemies of both;—and if the public policy of the country is permitted to drift into their hands, we may well anticipate the most fatal results for all concerned. We hope that the great mass of the Southern people will not permit themselves to be hurried, by the passing excitement of the day, or the embittered discussions to which it has given rise, into any position of hostility to the Union, or any doubt of its ability to secure for the whole country a far greater share of peace and prosperity than we could possibly hope for under any other circumstances.

Comfort for Italy.

Some very rational person who has evidently been dabbling with that Book of Revelations which Dr. South declared invariably "found its commentators mad and left them so," has just solved the Italian question in a manner which can hardly fail to delight all our Anti-Napoleonic friends on both sides of the sea. According to this luminary, the result of the Italian war will be the "roaring-blast which uproots the giants of the forest and lays towers in the dust." France has been at all and more than all the mischief which some of our astute cotemporaries snuffed up in the first moments of the Italian crisis; but her punishment will be as summary as her crimes have been subtle. "Napoleon will fall, Sardinia will be plucked up by the roots, and the Mother of Harlots sit queen of the nations." This is a dark prospect, it must be admitted, for all concerned; and nobody need expect any better immediate fruits of the war, excepting England, who will enjoy the pleasure which perhaps Lord John Russell will fail to appreciate, "of opening the way for *Russia*, who is to be brought into position as the Gog of the land of the Magog." Nevertheless we are bidden not "weep over the disappointments of Italy," since one gleam of hope remains to us in the confessed improbability of Napoleon's being "at once the Frog-Power, a Tenth Horn, and the Beast." We do sincerely trust that the Emperor of the French may prove unequal to sustaining the complex honors of so fearful a trinity.

The Puritan Appeal.—The Church of the Puritans has made another formal attempt to vindicate its appeal to British Abolitionists for pecuniary aid. We copy it into our columns,—partly that they may be fairly heard on their own behalf, and partly because it shows that they can, when driven to it, write the English language without descending to billingsgate. Whatever may be thought of the substance of the document, its temper and style are not obnoxious to severe criticism. It still insists, to be sure, that no clergyman hereabouts, but Dr. Cheever, preaches the truth on the subject of Slavery,—but that is a point we are not called on to controvert. The writers of the appeal give the world to understand that the Church of the Puritans will be maintained as an Abolition Church:—and that if the sum of $50,000 is not raised, either here or in England, for the purpose of sustaining it, the country will be called on to contribute a still larger sum to build a new one. It is believed that this menace will bring the money.

The Atlantic Monthly.

As the *Atlantic Monthly* has become an institution among our Magazines, the appearance of the December number, understood to be the first issued under the new management of that periodical, has been looked for with a certain anxiety by our literary circles. It has been issued with the positively premature promptitude now become general with our periodicals, and lies before us, not less varied, and, on the whole, more interesting than of old. The acrid though able provincialism, which formerly marked at once and marred its character, seems to be disappearing, while the literary level of the contributions is more than maintained. The Professor at his breakfast-table is more genially eloquent than he has been for many a month past; the prose papers are more diversified in strain and tenor, and the poems are at least as poetical as usual. The opening paper is a curious and apparently authentic specimen of autobiography, painting the "inner life" of the Fillibustering world in vivid and significant colors, and a clever disquisition on "Strange Countries," is one of the most *magazinish* pieces of composition which we have recently skimmed. A sketch of the New Museum at Oxford among the Book Notices, is a singularly well-written and sensible appeal on the subject of Collegiate Architecture, its worth and meaning, which we commend to all educationists of the cheap and galloping school so long so unhappily dominant upon this side of the water.

One word with the publishers and we leave the *Atlantic*, with a benediction, to pursue its prosperous course. We are assured that "absolute impartiality is secured to all writers by the fact that their names are never known to the tribunal which passes on their contributions." Would it not be well to carry this principle a step further, and withhold these names from the first tribunal of the public? This, of course, we say, as we have said it before, on the theory that the Magazine is intended to be an anonymous repository of wit and wisdom. If this theory has been abandoned, why not print the names with the papers, and do away with the petty contributions to the "personal gossip" of the newspapers now become habitual with all magazinedom?

MUSICAL.

Academy of Music—The Magic Flute.

Mozart's fairy opera of "The Magic Flute" was produced here on Monday night with fair success. The day when such a work could make a sensation, if it ever was, is not now, and we have no hesitation in adding, never will be again. Mozart has secured for himself a place among the Immortals, and he will forever be looked up to with veneration, if listened to with *ennui*; he has monopolised, too, an immense deal of the biographical dullness of the world, and all sorts of wonderful things have been said about him, so that he may partly be regarded as wonderful. Even Mr. Ullmann has added his mite to the general store, and, "to say the least," (a very unusual thing with him,) insists that this opera is equal to "Don Giovanni." No one will, we think, be disposed to dispute the point with the energetic manager of the Academy. Mozart is so much of a classical fact in the minds of an average audience that he is regarded as instructive rather than pleasing. The best ideas of the "Magic Flute" are so obviously borrowed from "Don Giovanni" that Mr. Ullmann is perhaps intentionally satirical in saying that it is "at least" equal to the latter work. Being, however, without tragic pretence, simply and purely a work of a playful and loving fancy, it is, to our mind, much superior to the glorified "Don." The story of the play is perhaps a little more ridiculous than anything that can be found on the lyric stage—which is saying a good deal. Mozart was not happy in his literary associates. The *libretto* of "Don Giovanni," if written in the present day, would be suppressed on the ground of indecency, and no composer, we are sure, could be induced to write a bar of music to such utter nonsense as that supplied by the dramatist of the "Magic Flute." Still the opera is beautiful—rarely and wonderfully beautiful.

There is a simple majesty about the vocal music and a felicity of melodic expression which can scarcely be surpassed. The voice is eternal in its appeal to the human heart; a Gregorian chant sung well to-day is every bit as significant as it was on the day it was written. Vocal music is, in point of fact, the immortal part of music, and it is precisely for this part that Mozart lives. He has invented melodies which will always be within the compass of the voice, and always susceptible of a true and simple interpretation. There are many of them in the "Magic Flute;" indeed, it would be hard to point to a single phrase of the entire vocal score which is not characterized by some especial happiness. The exception, if any exists, will probably be found in the music of the *Queen of the Night*—music written for a special purpose, and which enables us to learn how easy it was for Mozart to be tender, and how difficult for him to be brilliant. The famous song of the *Queen of the Night* is probably the poorest specimen of that kind of writing that can be found.

An immense deal of solemn twaddle has been written about Mozart's instrumentation; and there are some people even now who maintain that it is the only perfect thing of its kind. The simple truth about Mozart's instrumentation is that it represented faithfully and beautifully the contrapuntal tendencies of the age. This sort of melodious chirruping has gone out of date; the orchestra is no longer the slave of song, and instruments of every kind have undergone such changes and improvements that the unsurmountable difficulties of Mozart's days are mere trivialities to the executants of our own. It is not easy, therefore, to conceive anything more solemnly wearisome than the instrumentation to the "Magic Flute;" it is the same thing, or very much like the same thing, throughout.

The opera is excellently rendered by Mesdames Gazzaniga, Colson and Strakosch, and Messrs. Stigelli, Amodio and Junca. A powerful chorus assists with decided ability in the second act; an encore was awarded to it on Monday night. Some new scenery has been prepared, which on the first performance worked very badly. Altogether the opera merits the polite attention of every lover of music; if it does not excite his wonder it will certainly provoke his admiration. It is the most singable opera ever written, and is replete with agreeable melodies.

Yesterday was a busy day; in the morning there was a *semi*-public rehearsal of "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Mlle. Adelina Patti as the *Lucia*. This young lady will make her *début* on Thursday, and we will only anticipate the event by saying that she can, if equal to the ordeal of facing an audience, create a sensation in this City which has seldom been equaled. Her voice is beautiful, and it has received the rarest cultivation. Unless we are greatly deceived, there will be a notable demonstration on Thursday.

Donizetti's opera of "Il Poliuto" was given in the evening with a new *caste*, the *Pauline* being sustained by Mme. Albertini, and the *Polyutus* by Signor Beaucarde. The change was not for the better; indeed the performance was in all important respects the weakest we have ever had in this City. Artists like Cortesi, Gazzaniga, and Brignoli are not easily superseded. If effort could do it, it would have been done last night with a vengeance.

To-night the "Magic Flute" will be given for the second time; to-morrow (Thanksgiving) there will be a *matinée* and an evening performance—in the latter Mlle. Patti makes her *début*.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, on the Duties of Life.—The impending adjournment of the Massachusetts Legislature, having prevented Gov. Banks from filling his engagement to lecture in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, kindly consented, at short notice, to occupy his place, and delivered an address on "The Duties of Life," prepared so late as Monday night. The discourse enforced the necessity of a perfect unselfishness, an ennobling love for our fellow men, an unvarying adherence to truth and right, in spite of all consequences, and a scrupulous care to profit by all opportunities in life. The speaker disliked the apothegm of Walter Savage Landor, that "The great man is he who has nothing to hope or fear from another," and opposed to it the beautiful one that "The race of man should be purged from the face of the earth, did they not help one another;" and the saying of Mohammed, "A man's true wealth is the good he does in this world to his fellow-man." The lecture was enriched by illustrations and quotations, exhibiting an extended course of reading, and was well received by an audience that half filled the edifice. Theodore Tilton, President of the Lecture Committee, at the request of Mr. Colfax, apologized for the lecture as a hurried production. He took occasion to state that in spite of the protestations of Mr. Colfax, the Committee had insisted on the lecture, and in spite of the protestations of the Committee, Mr. Colfax had refused compensation. The Philharmonic Society Orchestra performed a number of operatic selections before and following the lecture.

Elopement to Europe.—The *Vanderbilt*, which sailed for Europe, on Saturday, took out an eloping pair. The guilty parties were the wife of Dr. Adams, of No. 63 Columbia-street, a lady who has moved in excellent society, and who leaves behind her three interesting children. Her companion was a young man named Myers, who boarded in the same house with her. The lady walked quietly out of the house at 11 A. M., passing her children in the hall. She is said to be beautiful and accomplished. The young man is reported to have recently sold a contingent interest in his mother's estate, valued at $30,000 for $8,000, with which he fled. A messenger will leave in to-morrow's steamer to endeavor to effect the faithless wife's return. The statement that the runaway lady was a member of Plymouth Church is untrue.

Burglar Arrested.—Officers Munson and Dougherty, of the First Precinct Police, at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, arrested a German named Augustus Froik, just after he had robbed store No. 47 Atlantic-street, of property valued at $50. He was taken before Justice Cornwell, yesterday morning, and committed in full to answer the charge of burglary. The stolen property was recovered.

Court Calendars.—Circuit Court for this day—Nos. 58, 60, 106, 137 of October Calendar; Nos. 18, 20 of November calendar; Nos. 83, 144 of October calendar; Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36 of November calendar. City Court—Nos. 20, 23, 24, 26, 28, 36, 40, 12, 42, 45, 4, 5, 47, 37, 1, 19, 21, 25, 48, 33.

New Political Movement in Illinois.—The Chicago *Times* publishes a statement from Mr. Leon Straus, of that city, to the effect that a number of respectable citizens have united and organized themselves into a party to exist in the State of Illinois, under the name and title of "Free Citizens." The principles and objects of the party are laid down in a platform and constitution. It is declared that the new organization proposes to advance the interests of the working classes; and that to effect this object clubs will be established in all parts of the State, which shall disseminate the principles of the party and propagate the same through the Press, through personal influence, speeches, lectures, and all other honorable and lawful means. The third article of the platform declares that "every workman and mechanic shall have a mechanic's lien on every building or any other article, in the making erecting, or building of which he has in any wise been employed, engaged or acting, until he shall for his work or services be fully paid, without regard whether such workman or mechanic has been engaged or employed by the owner of such building or article, or by his contractor or sub-contractor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DR. SCUDDER'S LECTURES ON INDIA.—The closing lecture of this brilliant course, though delivered on a rainy night, was attended by more than two thousand people. In both manner and matter it excelled the preceding efforts of the eloquent lecturer; and as a just philosophical analysis of the relations of British power to the Indian race, it was worthy of a Christian statesman. The incidents and the causes of the recent mutiny, and the career of the heroes it called upon the stage, were sketched with great ability and graphic skill, and with a constantly evident interest in the fate of an Empire where the lecturer first saw the light, and to which his own energies, and those of his missionary father and five missionary brothers, are devoted. At the close of the lecture on Monday night, Rev. Dr. PRINCE called Mr. DOREMUS to the Chair, and Rev. Dr. A. D. SMITH offered resolutions of thanks for the course, and requesting its early repetition, which was passed unanimously, with marked approbation. We hazard little in saying that as no course of lectures in this City was ever more successful, so none ever more deserved success for their remarkable combination of instruction and entertainment.

A CELT CATCHES A TARTAR.—On Saturday night last a large number of drovers took passage on the express train of the Central Road near Rochester. A difficulty arose between one of them and the Conductor relative to a free pass. Angry words were exchanged. The Conductor appealed to the notorious pugilist JOHN MORRISSEY, who was sleeping in another car, for assistance, which was promptly proffered. An altercation sprung up between MORRISSEY and the obnoxious drover, which resulted in a regular set-to. The pugilist soon discovered that he had caught a Tartar; no advantage was gained on either side; the passengers crowded around, and excitement prevailed, during which the signal was given for the train to stop. The combatants were separated and ordered to leave the cars, which they refused to do, and the train proceeded as before. MORRISSEY was very roughly handled.

PROTECTION FOR STRANGERS.—A Convention of delegates from the St. George's, French Benevolent, German, and other societies of the City of New-York, for the consideration of measures intended for the protection of strangers, whether coming to our shores from abroad, or from the interior, *en route* to "Fatherland," was advertised to be held yesterday, at No. 86 Greenwich-street, at 2 o'clock P. M. Delegates from the three societies above named were present, but on account of the absence of others, who are interested in common with them, the meeting was adjourned to Tuesday next, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the German Savings Bank, No. 14 Cooper Institute. All the Societies interested in the protection of immigrants arriving in the City, either from the interior or from abroad, are desired to attend at the above time and place.

THE NEW IRON STEAMER.—The *Alabama* is a new iron steamer of light draft, intended for the mail and passage trade between Mobile and New-Orleans. She was built by SAMUEL SNEDEN & Co., for Capt. J. L. DAY, under whose supervision she has been fitted up. Her length of keel is 225 feet; width 35 feet, and depth 9½ feet. She draws only five feet of water with her coal on board. Her upper saloon contains a large number of elegantly-furnished staterooms, running the whole length of the ship, which, with twenty-eight berths in the main after saloon, make accommodations for one hundred and seventy-five first-class passengers. The engine was built by Messrs. QUINTARD & WHITNEY, of the Morgan Iron Works. The cylinder is 50 inches in diameter, and of 11 feet stroke.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—At the annual meeting of this Society held on Monday afternoon at the Mission Rooms in Mulberry-street, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

President—Rev. BISHOP MORRIS.
Vice-Presidents—Rev. Bishops Janes, Scott, Simpson, Baker and Ames, Mr. F. Hall, Rev. W. H. Norris, Mr. E. L. Fancher, Rev. N. Bangs, D.D., Mr. M. F. Odell, Rev. A. M. Osborn.
Corresponding Secretary—Rev. J. P. Durbin, D.D.
Treasurer—Rev. T. Carlton, D.D.
Assistant Treasurer—Rev. Leroy Swormstedt.
Recording Secretary—Rev. D. Terry.

EVACUATION DAY will be celebrated, Friday, in fine style. There will be a military parade and review by Gov. MORGAN and staff. The Adjutant-General has issued the following:

The Commander-in-Chief having accepted an invitation to review the troops of the First Division on Friday, the 25th inst., the members of his staff will assemble at his house (No. 35 Lafayette-place, New-York,) at 11½ o'clock A. M. of that day, mounted and in full uniform, for the purpose of accompanying him on that occasion.

FREDK. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Yesterday afternoon JAMES CALVIN, a carman, was riding up Seventh-street, near Avenue B, with a load of staves, and in attempting to let a vehicle, coming from the opposite direction, pass, the wheel of his own cart grazed a wagon which was stationary in the street. Immediately the driver of the latter vehicle rushed upon CALVIN and endeavored to strike him on the head with a cart-rung. To ward off the blow CALVIN raised his right arm, which received the full force of the stroke, and was broken in two places. His assailant immediately drove away and escaped arrest.

A CONSTABLE CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY.—Some time since a charge was preferred at the City Hall Police Court against THOMAS CUSHING, a Constable of the Twenty-second Ward, of grand larceny. He has been held in $1,000 bail to answer the charge. At the late election CUSHING was a candidate for Assembly.

Fires.

IN NINTH-AVENUE.

The Second District alarm at about 12 o'clock, on Monday night, was caused by some person setting fire to a stable in the rear of No. 420 Ninth-avenue, near the corner of West Thirty-sixth-street, occupied by FREDERICK KELLER. The stable, valued at $50, and a horse and harness belonging to Mr. GYLEY, were destroyed; not insured. A house in the rear of No. 418, owned by Mr. KELLER, was damaged to the extent of $100, and insured in the Pacific Insurance Company. A dwelling-house on the corner of West Thirty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue, owned and occupied by JOHN A. TYRESIA, was damaged by fire and water about $1,000; insured in the Hamilton Insurance Co.

IN LEONARD-STREET.

About 7 o'clock last evening, a slight fire occurred on the fourth floor of No. 56 Leonard-street, in the apartments of ALEXANDER LACNER. The fire was caused by carelessness in attempting to fill a lighted fluid lamp.

Coroners' Inquests.

AN INEBRIATE'S END.

On the 25th ultimo, PATRICK BOYLE, a middle-aged Irishman, fell from the top of a load of hay, in Sullivan-street, and striking against the wheel of the vehicle, sustained a fracture of the thigh bone. He was removed to the City Hospital, and on the third day afterwards was attacked with delirium tremens. In this condition he continued until Tuesday morning, when death ensued. An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER, and a verdict was given of "Death from delirium tremens, superinduced by a fracture of the thigh."

CITY RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The same Coroner held an inquest upon the body of JOSEPH FITZHERBERT, 23 years of age, who fell before a Second-avenue car in Chatham-square, near Division-street, on Sunday evening, and sustained a fracture of the thigh-bone, and other severe injuries, which resulted in his death on Monday evening. The evidence showed that deceased was intoxicated when the accident occurred, and that it was attributable solely to his own carelessness. He was a machinist, and resided at No. 275 Bowery.

Police Reports.

BAD BILLS.

John Smith was arrested, on Monday evening, for having passed, as is alleged, two bills purporting to be $5 issues of the Bank of Commerce, Providence, R. I. John Murray, of No. 663 Washington-street, says that Smith offered him one of the bad bills, upon which he immediately caused his arrest. Two men who were in company with the accused ran off as soon as they discovered that their companion was in trouble. He was held, by Justice KELLY, for examination on the complaint.

AN ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Mr. William Shipman states that some days ago he placed about $10,000 worth of promissory notes in the hands of a City broker, named Charles Wood, for discount. Afterwards, as Mr. Shipman alleges, Wood disappeared from his place of business, taking the funds with him. The matter was placed in the hands of Detective Raynor, of Brooklyn, who at once instituted a search for Wood, and succeeded in arresting him, on Monday evening, at a Fifth-avenue hotel. The prisoner is held for examination on the charge. Several other complaints, it is said, for similar operations, are likely to be made against him.

SUSPECTED BURGLARS.

The tailoring establishment of Messrs. Trowbridge & Co., No. 38 Walker-street, was entered on Friday evening, through the skylight, access to the roof having been obtained by an adjoining unfinished building, and sewing silks, velvets and other goods, worth $1,500, were taken away by the thieves. Officers Bennett and Horbelt, of the Fifth Precinct, have been investigating the matter, and yesterday they decided to arrest three persons, named Henry Thompson, Thomas Nolan and William Backus, alias "Sukey," whom they suspected to have committed the burglary. Sixty dollars in cash were found upon the person of Thompson, together with a pistol, which Mr. Trowbridge subsequently identified as having been stolen from him. The three were committed to the Tombs for examination. So far none of the stolen property has been recovered.

The Turf.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting Tuesday, Nov. 22.—Purse $1,000; mile heats; best 3 in 5:

J. MCMANN, b. m. *Flora Temple*	drawn.
D. MACE, br. s. *Geo. M. Patchen*	drawn.

Same day, trotting match; $500; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness:

H. WOODRUFF, s. g. *Frank Temple*	drawn.
D. PIFFER, s. g. *Andy Mulligan*	drawn.

Same day, trotting match for the gate money; mile heats, to wagons:

H. WOODRUFF, b. g. *Tom*	1	1
M. BIRD, g. g. *Sneak*	2	2

Time—2:59; 2:52¼.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

VACANCIES IN THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FILLED—BILLS AUDITED AND ALLOWED.

In the absence of the President, yesterday, Supervisor BELL presided over the Board of Supervisors.

Supervisor KENNEDY moved that before proceeding according to the regular order of business, the vacancies in the Board of Registration be filled. The motion was carried, and the following appointments were made:

Wd. Dis.	Registrars.	Wd. Dis.	Registrars.
8..2..	Paul Brehen, (D.)	12..2..	J. G. Haviland, (R.)
9..4..	W. H. Husener, (R.)	15..6..	John A. May, (R.)
	Oscar J. Persons, (R.)	18..3..	Wm. H. Church, (R.)
7..	John Dixie, (D.)	20..2..	James Turner, (R.)
11..5..	W. Weidenburg, (R.)		

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Common Council, transmitting the resolution passed by that body, setting apart certain ground on Ludlow-street as a site for a County Jail. It was directed to be printed in the minutes.

Supervisor TWEED offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on County Offices to make the necessary surveys, and have a plan of the proposed building made. It was adopted.

A communication was received from the Sheriff, Mr. John Kelly, calling attention to the insecurity of the fence of the yard of the Eldridge-street Jail, through which prisoners, unless closely watched, can easily escape. It was referred to the Committee on County Offices, with power.

The Committee on Criminal Courts and Police reported in favor of paying the rent of the office of the City Judge, at the rate of $1,000 per annum. The sum of $500 only is allowed for the rent of the City Judge's office, but a new office has recently been hired for him, at a rent of $1,000 per annum. The report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on County Offices, in favor of paying the bill of Norman McCleod, amounting to $1,668, for expenses incurred to the 1st July, in the employment of watchmen to protect the County Jail, was laid over.

Supervisor PURDY offered a resolution authorizing the County Clerk to appoint another Clerk in his office, to be known as the Clerk of Equity and Record, with a salary of $1,500 per annum. It was referred to the Committee on County Offices.

The report of the Committee on Printing and Stationery, in favor of paying the bill of Wm. D. Roe & Co., for books for the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, amounting to $316 92, was adopted.

It was directed that the bill of Isaac Meserole for board of witnesses during October, amounting to $449, be paid.

The Board adjourned to Monday, 3 P. M., when any vacancies in the Board of Registration then existing will be filled.

COUNTY CANVASSERS.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE BOARD.

The Board of Supervisors completed its labors as a Board of County Canvassers yesterday. At a few minutes after 4 o'clock the Board organized.

It was directed that the result of the canvass be published in the TIMES and other papers.

The result of the canvass was officially announced, and the Board adjourned *sine die*.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

INCREASE IN THE INSTITUTIONS—PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING MEAT, &C.

At the Board of Governors yesterday a communication was received from G. Cowan, to the effect that he had made an error in estimating for the contract of the gas-fitting of the Island Hospital, and asking to make an additional bid of $250—making the whole amount $1,097 65.

Governor SMITH objected, on the ground that the specifications were before him when he estimated, and that it was because his bid was the lowest that he had received the contract. He was in favor of giving the contract to the next lowest bidder, and made a motion to that effect, which was carried.

The Board directed the Committee on Supplies to advertise for proposals for furnishing the Institutions with meat for the ensuing year, and to have the bids opened on the 15th of December.

The weekly report from the Institutions showed an increase in the number of inmates of 146 over the number of the previous week.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE BIBLE QUESTION AGAIN.

The local Board of the Fourteenth Ward sent the following history of the Bible question to the Board of Education last evening, in the form of a petition:

COMMUNICATION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

To the Honorable the Board of Education for the City and County of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned Board of Trustees of the Fourteenth Ward, respectfully present to your body the following communication, as a proposal towards the settlement of certain differences, herein stated, which have arisen between your Board and the Board of Trustees of the Fourteenth Ward.

At a meeting of your Board, held on the 15th of June last, Article 8, Section 38, page 22, of the By-Laws, was amended by striking out subdivision 11, and inserting as follows:

11. All the Public Schools of this City, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, shall be opened by the reading of a portion of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment; and it shall be the duty of the Principal of each department of the Schools under the jurisdiction of this Board, to report to the proper Board of Trustees, and to this Board, any violation of this By-Law; which report shall be annexed to the Pay Roll.

12. The situation of a teacher shall be forfeited by a *willful violation* of any rule or regulation of this Board; and no such teacher shall thereafter be employed in any school, unless the forfeiture is remitted by this Board, &c., &c.

13. No payment shall be made to a teacher in whose case the provisions of this by-law have not been complied with.

This Board will bear in mind that, in the debate which ensued on the introduction of the above resolutions, many of the most eloquent and astute members of this Board, among whom were the oldest witnesses of the causes which led to the adoption of the present school system, and who have since been the earnest and consistent advocates of public education, its constant guardians and dispensers of this bounty of the State, and the eulogists of its beneficial results, protested against the above-named enactments of this Board, in the most earnest and forcible manner.

Their chief grounds of objection were these:

1. That they were imprudent, and would tend to the disruption of the entire system, which is based, and had its origin in that mutual justice and forbearance which the people of all the localities comprised within the jurisdiction of the law and all denominations of Christians owe to each other.

2. That this Board did not possess the power of enforcing pains and penalties until the illegality of the alleged offence would have been established by the proper legal tribunal; as until then the teachers not complying could not be said to be guilty of the *willful violation* of any legal rule or regulation of this Board.

3. As members of this Board, they denied in toto the power of the Board to legislate on the subject-matter; and even many of the members, voting in the affirmative, requested that they might be understood as opposed to the enactment on the ground of its *illegality*, whilst they still lent themselves to the enforcement of it.

4. The absence of that kind consideration due by this Board, to a class of unoffending teachers, against whom it evoked and leveled the penal enactments peculiar to other countries and by-gone ages, under a state of things which they had proudly hoped had passed forever into merited oblivion. But finding this Board resolved on enforcing its dictum, they offered the more mild alternative of *making* a case and a suitable appropriation, to have the matter set at rest forever by legal judicature; but the Board, rejecting this proposal, in its zeal, perhaps, for the welfare of public education, adopted the plan it deemed most effective, though certainly not the most considerate, instituted the By-Law to which we have reference.

Nor was the Board, it is presumed, ignorant of the probability that many of the local Boards, from circumstances of location, a sense of justice to the communities which they represented under the system, a rational doubt of the power of this Board to compel them to its adoption; or a still higher consideration—that is, a doubt of the power of any Board, local or central, to enforce its enactment—would find themselves compelled to resist, however unwillingly, the action which this Board had thought proper to take in the premises.

During the interim that has elapsed since the adoption of the above by-law, the local Boards affected by it have remained silent, though not inattentive observers of the course of events incident to it, as they entertained hopes that this Board, after more mature consideration of its consequent results, would recede from the position it had assumed, and which we believed they would be led to look on as a usurpation of the rights conceded to the local Boards, if to any, under the existing school law.

But as such a course has not been adopted, it now becomes a duty incumbent on us to place before you what we consider a valid objection to the authority of this Board, to cause the schools to be opened by the reading of a portion of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment.

Section 18 of the School law says: "The Board of Education *shall not be competent* to decide *what* version, *if any*, of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, shall be used, thereby indicating that there may be schools in which it may not be read, and that the Board of Education shall be incompetent to say whether it shall be read, the school in which it shall be or shall not be read in fact, and entirely relieving this Board from any specific power in the matter, save and excepting the power of *not prohibiting*.

But, even assuming that this Board possess the power of enforcing the By-law under consideration and that they could also select whatever version of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, that they deemed proper, we cannot help expressing our censure of the inconsiderate course they have adopted towards the local Boards. As they must be well aware that from circumstances beyond our control, we could not introduce any version of the Bible without giving offence to some of the different denominations of Christians and others, of which our schools are composed; and that it would place us in a very unenviable light before some portions of the community to which you, and we, in common, owe the right of mutual forbearance, in matters pertaining to liberty of conscience.

But, gentlemen, it is plain, by this document, that our object is not to endeavor to reason you into the abandonment of your convictions by dwelling on legal technicalities; nor yet to yield to you what we consider our just rights under the proper interpretation of the school law. These we can, each and all of us, hold until a judicial decision, to which we hereby respectfully invite you, be rendered on the point at issue.

But, our chief object in this address is, that a medium course can be adopted by this Board, and by the local Boards affected, more in consonance with the dictates of Christianity, and also with that universal philanthropy of which we all profess ourselves the earnest adherents, than to place under a penal ban and fines and penalties our unoffending teachers; a body of earnest and faithful agents of the system, whom it is our common duty to protect from the consequences of our official disagreements.

We, therefore, respectfully request that your Honorable Board do adopt some measure more in keeping with the spirit of our institutions, to release the teachers, or, if not all, at least all but one of them, from their present troubles, and test the matter by some means, which will leave them neutral in the affair, until it be legally decided. We are led to believe that if the Board entertain this subject with its wonted liberality, it can be amicably adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned, save the principles involved, which can only be decided by the legal tribunals of the State.

ANOSEUS L. BYRNE, DAVID HASTINGS,
PATRICK BRENNAN, H. P. WEST,
P. DOLAN, JOHN FREEL,
JOHN CHAMBERS.

When the petition had been received, Mr. BYRNES offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the President and Clerk be and they are hereby directed to sign warrants for the payment of salaries, save and except the principal of the male department of Ward School No. 5, withheld for the months of September and October, ultimo, the said salaries being withheld in consequence of an alleged willful violation of a by-law of this Board, requiring all schools to be opened by the reading of the Scriptures without note or comment, and it is hereby understood the Trustees of the Fourteenth Ward will proceed to test the legality of the said by-law in the person of the said teacher.

Mr. CUSHING moved that the communication and all others in relation to the same subject, be referred to the Committee on By-Laws—the Committee to report at the next meeting of the Board.

Mr. WATERBURY called for the Ayes and Noes, and expressed a hope that the matter would not be referred.

Mr. ADAMS hoped it would be referred, as the meeting had been called out of the regular night, and many members were absent. The Board had declared its conviction, he said, by passing the by-law, and he thought it would be no more than right, if the question was to be settled, that the absent members should be allowed an opportunity of voting on it.

The motion to refer was lost by a vote of 14 to 15, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. James Watson, Daniel Coger, William D. Andrews, William Tucker, Chas. E. Gildersleve, Joel W. Mason, Christian Metzgar, Adonijah H. Brummell, Alonzo G. Reynolds, Robert A. Adams, James Cushing, Jr., Samuel Cantrell, Jas. Fairman, Jas. Marrine—14.

NAYS.—Messrs. Chas. McCay, Hugh G. Crozier, Thos. Fitzgerald, Charles J. Dougherty, Richard Barry, Michael Begg, William Bloomfield, George White, Robert O. Glover, Andrew H. Green, Andrew L. Byrne, Erastus C. Benedict, Wm. E. Curtis, Nelson J. Waterbury, John O'Keefe—15.

Mr. WATERBURY then offered a resolution to appropriate the sum of $500 to test the question; one-half of the sum to be for the counsel selected by the Board, and the other to be paid to the counsel selected by the teacher whose case should be the test.

Mr. BYRNES favored the passage of the resolution he had presented.

Mr. STAFFORD moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was carried by a vote of 16 to 14.

The Board then adjourned.

LICENSE FEES AND FINES.

The Clerk of the Common Council has collected license fees and fines from junk dealers, owners and drivers of stages, coaches, &c., amounting to $43,473 50, thus far the present year. This amount exceeds the receipts of last year from the same source by $13,148. These moneys go into the Sinking Fund, while the fines and fees collected from emigrant runners go to the Commissioners of Emigration. Fifty-seven runners have been licensed the present year at $20 each.

Preparations for Thanksgiving Day—Bounties to the Poor and Destitute.

Thanksgiving Day is to be celebrated to-morrow in the old-fashioned style. If the City is favored with a bright sky and clear air, thousands will avail themselves of the opportunity for recreation in favorite directions. The churches will be open for devotional services in the morning, and will, of course, attract crowded congregations. We note a few additional traits of the day.

The firemen of the City and of Brooklyn will meet at the corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street for a friendly trial of their comparative strength and the relative force of their machines. The representation from the City of Churches will be very strong.

At this season of genial good-fellowship and sympathy the claims of the poor and dependent are peculiarly forcible. Common charity at all times dictates an alleviation of all possible want and wretchedness and loneliness, but now humanity cries loudest for universal recognition. The Managers of the "Wilson Industrial School for Girls," in a true spirit of beneficence, propose to give a dinner to the children at the school, No. 137 Avenue A, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the Institution are invited to be present. Donations of food or money will be highly acceptable. They may be sent to the School or to the residence of the First Directress, Mrs. ABERNETHY, No. 14 East Fourteenth-street.

At the Lodging-house and Office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, are several lads without a home, whom the Society positively lacks the means to send into the country. Contributions are asked from the large-hearted to give these desolate boys one bright day, at a fireside they can call their own.

The friends of children, and such as sympathize with well-directed effort in behalf of the destitute, are invited to give an hour to-morrow to a visit to the Home, No. 32 East Thirtieth-street, and, in addition to their own welcome company, to furnish of their abundance that which may make glad other, and not often happy hearts.

The Woman's Hospital again appeals to the sympathy of the public. Every ward is at present full, and not a month passes in which patients who entered the institution bowed down by suffering are not restored to their homes in health and the happiness it brings. The treasury, however, is empty. Unless aid is afforded, the portals of this house of mercy must be closed. Contributions will be thankfully received by the Executive Committee, Woman's Hospital, No. 83 Madison-avenue, or by Mrs. JACOB LEROY, No. 50 West Eleventh-street, and Mrs. T. C. DOREMUS, Assistant Treasurer, No. 54 East Twenty-first-street.

The Ladies' Home Mission, Five Points, acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions of books in response to an appeal published in the *Times*: From Messrs. Harper & Bros., a valuable collection of about forty volumes; packages from C. J. Victor, Esq., Miss Marshall, Mrs. S. B. Hunt, Miss A. A. Wallis, Mrs. W. E. Laight, W. H. Munn, Esq., and three packages from sources unknown. In all there are about 250 volumes, of which grateful acknowledgment is made.

The Roman Question.

LECTURE BY DR. J. V. HUNTINGTON.

A lecture was delivered last evening in the Cooper Institute, before the Catholic Library Association, by Dr. HUNTINGTON, on "The Roman Question, Considered from an American Point of View." The lecturer is well known by his writings, and is regarded (no doubt with justice) as a talented advocate of the principles and policy of the Church whose faith he has espoused. From the fact that the lecturer was pre-announced last Sunday in the Catholic churches, it is to be presumed that it was given under express ecclesiastical sanction. At all events, the large hall of the Institute was filled, and on the platform were Very Rev. Vicar-General STORRS, Rev. Messrs. TREANOR, CURRAN, MCEVOY, QUIN, CONROW, NELLIGAN, many other Roman Catholic clergymen, and many members of the Association at whose request the address was made. The lecturer, in the outset, referred, *en passant*, to Mr. EDMOND ABOUT and his book on Rome in terms by no means complimentary, and then proceeded to draw a comparison between the financial condition of the Papal Government and the political condition of the Papal subjects and the Governmental economies and political advantages enjoyed by the peoples of Prussia, England, Ireland, France and America. The comparison was, of course, very disparaging to the latter. The gist of his argument may be said to have been that the just idea of the Roman Government from an American point of view was the very view of the Christian State which was entertained by the first American Congress, and which they attempted to realize by their glorious self-denial. It was true they were in error in regard to the seal of authority, and hence that principle had been abandoned by their descendants, or had been sunk in fanaticism. The principle of the Puritans without a Pope was essentially incomplete, and the result of the abnegation of an infallible authority would sooner or later result in a frightful anarchy or in a most deplorable despotism. There never was an old hard-headed Puritan who, if he had believed the Pope of Rome was the representative of Christ on earth, would not have believed him to be the greatest of all temporal sovereigns. And it was the fact that he was. The Pope was not essentially a pontiff and accidently a sovereign, but essentially both pontiff and sovereign.

The lecturer seemed to regard the mediæval notion of the right of the Pope to exercise a theocratic sway as being the true one to be maintained at the present day. His remarks were presented with much force, and illustrated with sharp allusions. His hypothesis of a Democratic Government in Rome, with Capt. RYNDERS controlling the caucuses, was received with applause—which, indeed, was frequently evoked throughout.

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The "Riggs Truss" is a Cleanly Truss—a water-proof Truss—a durable and economical Truss—a Truss which preserves the cord and contracts the openings—a Truss as is a Truss. No. 448 Broome-st., New-York.

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GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Dashing Overcoats, from $3 50 to $25.
Superb Black Frock Coats, $6 to $16,
At the Mammoth Clothing Warehouse of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Water-proof and Dress Boots.
The best and largest stock in the City.
No. 188 Fulton-st., opposite Church-st.
LORIN BROOKS & SON. Established 1829.

Open Thanksgiving Day.—FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will keep open their Cabinet and Office for Phrenological Examinations till 3 o'clock to accommodate persons not often at leisure.

Overcoats at Evans'.

Good black cloth overcoats	$5	to	$10
Fine black cloth overcoats	12	to	18
Moscow beaver overcoats	10	to	18
Esquimaux beaver overcoats	15	to	20
Blue, black and brown castor beaver	10	to	20
Fur beaver overcoats	9	to	12
Excellent pilot overcoats	6	to	12
Mixed beavers, cassimeres, Meltons, Petershams and other overcoats	4	to	—

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A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
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No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

We shall open to-day a case new style Cashmere Vestings and fine fancy French Cassimeres, just received from Paris.

These goods are of first quality, imported by ourselves. We give an extract of a letter from our agent there: "I have sent light colors and showy vestings, as they are all the go here. No velvets worn in Paris—all cashmere vestings."

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Great Fire at Marianna, Fla.
MARIANNA, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.
MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:
GENTS: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.
I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.
Respectfully yours, D. B. LESLIE.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA.
RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2, 1859.
Messrs. KNOWLES & WALFORD, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
In the fire which consumed our Steam-Sawing and Carpenter shops, on the night of the 29th October last, we had one of HERRING'S SAFES, and though exposed to intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside,) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been near fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the FIRE-PROOF qualities of HERRING'S SAFES.
JOHN & GEO. GIBSON.
S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Catarrh! Catarrh! Catarrh! Catarrh!!—What is it? How cured?—Thousands of persons suffer all sorts of annoyance from Catarrh. Most people know what its inconvenience and results are, yet but few know how it can be cured. It is simply a chronic irritation, and often enlargement of follicles, and consequent thickening of the mucous membrane, lining the nasal cavities frontal sinuses, and posterior nares, and sometimes extending into the throat and lungs. From this result tightness and often vertigo of the head, obstructed nose, or a profuse flow of mucus, loss of smell, nasal voice, and often impaired hearing and taste.
The old-school remedies have never been able to do anything for it. Nasal injections and inhalations are as painful and expensive as they are generally worthless. Yet Humphreys' Catarrh Specific, a simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, promptly cures the milder cases; cures at once all colds in the head, and radically cures, by persevering use, the most obstinate cases, as is proved by the experience of hundreds. Price, with full directions, 50 cents per box.
N. B.—A full set of Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics, with Book of Directions, and twenty different remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do., in plain case, $4. Family case of fifteen boxes and book, $2.
These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,
DR. F. HUMPHREYS, & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Albertine Oil—Deodorized.
The best Coal Oil in use.
For sale,
At the lowest prices,
By the sole agents,
A. SMITHERS & CO.,
No. 6 Beaver-st.,
New-York.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

At Everdell's—Wedding Cards, Notes, Envelopes, &c. These celebrated cards, engraved in the highest style of the art, can only be had at the old establishment, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Also, an elegant assortment of French and English note paper, stamped, in colors, or plain.

A beautiful thing is a joy alway,
AND A BEAUTIFUL HAT FOR THE YOUNG AND GAY,
FIT TO BE WORN FOR THE HOLIDAY,
CAN BE HAD AT WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Taylor's Saloon, Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., is now in perfect order, and under the most able management. Ladies will find this magnificent saloon a place where they may enjoy, free from every annoyance, the finest refreshments, and have before them one of the gayest scenes in the world.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

A great chance for ladies and gentlemen to dispose of their left-off wearing apparel to a good advantage. Fifty per cent. will be paid more than anywhere else by calling or addressing to B. MINTZ, No. 282 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts. Ladies attended to by Mrs. MINTZ.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

SHANNON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 22, Miss MARY AMELIA, daughter of John and Eliza Jane Shannon, aged 21 years, 8 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon, at 6 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 70 Morton-st. The remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., the next morning for interment.

BUTTERFIELD.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 21, JOSEPH BUTTERFIELD, a native of England, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Templar Lodge, No. 203, and Keystone Lodge F. & A. M., and the fraternity in general, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 43 Orchard-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

BAIN.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 21, of epilepsia, GEO. A. BAIN.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 394 Bleecker-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 23d, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WOOLWORTH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 22, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. MARY WOOLWORTH, in the 67th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles P. Cooper, No. 323 West 23d-st., on Friday, Nov. 25, at 11 A. M.

STOTT.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 21, of consumption, ELIZABETH G., wife of James Stott, aged 49 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 497 2d-av., corner 31st-st., on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

GRANT.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 21, ADELE, only daughter of C. De F. and E. A. Grant, in the 12th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from No. 21 Gramercy Park, without further notice.

HASTINGS.—On Sunday, Nov. 20, LAURA HELEN, wife of George G. Hastings, and daughter of James L. Curtis, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her husband, corner of Montague and Hick's sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CLIREHUGH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 22, NELLY, only daughter of William S. and Margaret Clirehugh, aged 2 years.

Particulars of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

WAITE.—At Harlem, on Monday, Nov. 21, MARIA E. WAITE, daughter of George N. Waite.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3½ o'clock, at St. Andrew's Church, 127th-st., near 4th-av., Harlem.

HAMILTON.—At Crecent City, on Friday, Aug. 19, of disease of the heart, ALEXANDER STEWART, youngest son of the late James K. Hamilton, of this City.

TALCOTT GUARD BALL,
THANKSGIVING EVE.
APOLLO ROOMS, No. 410 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 609, Nov. 22, 1859.
69, 74, 3, 8, 14, 47, 6, 64, 19, 4, 60, 5.
Class No. 610, Nov. 22, 1859.
62, 44, 9, 21, 74, 20, 35, 68, 4, 12, 53, 49, 24.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 22, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER.
THE GREAT STRENGTHENER
AND PAIN DESTROYER.
A positive antidote to COUGHS, COLDS, WEAKNESS OF THE CHEST, and ALL PULMONARY AFFECTIONS incident to our changeable climate.
PAIN CANNOT EXIST WHERE THIS PLASTER IS APPLIED.
Price 25 cents a box.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES,
Secured by the
"LA BELLE" POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCK.
These safes are warranted free from dampness, have been in use over 17 years, and *have never failed to preserve their contents from fire.*
DEPOT No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and female physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-st.

BEEBE'S KITCHEN RANGES,
The most complete cooking apparatus in use. They are durable, economical in fuel and sure bakers.
Put up and warranted by
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
(LATE JANES, BEEBE & CO.,)
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.

TALCOTT GUARD BALL,
THANKSGIVING EVE,
APOLLO ROOMS, No. 410 Broadway.

CURTAINS!! CURTAINS!!!
AT GREAT REDUCTION.
SATIN DE LAINES at $1 50 per yard,
Formerly sold at $2.
CORNICES, LACE CURTAINS AND WINDOW SHADES, equally low.
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
No. 351 Broadway.

TALCOTT GUARD BALL,
THANKSGIVING EVE,
APOLLO ROOMS, No. 410 Broadway.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE BUSINESS.
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
An extensive assortment of new fashionable Fall and Winter Clothing, of every variety, taste, style and price.
Persons can buy articles in this line here cheaper than at any other establishment.
The stock of OVERCOATS is not surpassed in the world.
The best artists that can be had engaged in this establishment.
FURNISHING GOODS, of every description.
Particular attention is paid to the Youths' and Children's Department.
All persons purchasing goods here, if not pleased, their money will be returned.

RARE LONDON BOOKS.
The subscriber has lately received from Europe, and is now opening a very large assortment of
RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS
in all languages, and every department of literature, suitable for gentlemen's private libraries, and offers them for sale at
VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
This collection embraces a general assortment of classical works, Bibliographical, Antiquarian, Black Letter, Theological, Poetical, Historical, &c.
Also,
A large assortment of
ENGLISH LAW REPORTS
and
WORKS ON CIVIL LAW.
Catalogues of the same are published from time to time, with the lowest cash prices annexed, and which will be forwarded to any address gratis, on application to the subscriber.
T. W. REEVE, Importer of London Books,
No. 138 Fulton-st., New-York City.

ELEGANT FALL CARPETS
FROM AUCTION.
ENGLISH MEDALLION CARPETS.
CROSSLEY'S ROYAL VELVETS.
BRUSSELS CARPETING.
ENGLISH DRUGGETS.
RUGS AND MATS.
HIRAM ANDERSON, Bowery,
Third door from Hester-st.
20,000 yards good Ingrain Carpets, 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c. per yard. Remnants of Oil-Cloth at half price.
ANDERSON, Bowery, near Hester-st.

LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.
The sixth in the
ANGLO-AFRICAN COURSE
OF POPULAR LECTURES
Will be delivered in
SHILOH CHURCH,
Prince and Marion sts.,
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 23d inst.,
BY
MR. WILLIAM HERRIES,
SUBJECT—*Revelation and Chattel Slavery.*
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 7s. per yard.
THREE-PLYS and INGRAIN, 4s. to 8s.
GOOD INGRAIN, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
MEDALION DRUGGETS.
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
WINDOW-SHADES, MATS, RUGS, &c.
B. BEATTY'S, No. 8 4th-av.,
Near Cooper Institute.

TARGET PRIZES! TARGET PRIZES!
Those who wish to select Target Prizes will find the best assortment and lowest prices at the well-known and long-established stand of
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

SALT-RHEUM OF LONG STANDING.
"John Macomber, of New-Bedford, was cured of Salt-Rheum of long standing, by Dr. S. B. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE.—DAVID M. GIFFORD." For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st.; by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; and by druggists.

BLOOD FOOD.—DR. BRONSON HAVING BEEN so far reduced by consumption as to be considered beyond all hope of recovery by the most eminent of the medical profession, and also by himself—a regular physician of twenty years' practice—as a last resort conceived the idea of analyzing the blood, and applying the subject of physiology to the more immediate connection and effect of the state of the blood upon the health and system. The result has been the production of this "Blood Food," from the use of which Dr. Bronson was restored to perfect health. Within six months after its introduction, over two thousand consumptives were effectually cured by it. If you have any complaint of a consumptive tendency, coughs, cold, pain in the side, throat diseases, bronchitis, and chronic complaints, arising from general debility, nervous prostration, or overuse of the nerves or other organs; or affections of the kidneys, bladder, or anything else inducing prostration of the bodily or mental powers, lose no time in procuring a bottle of the Blood Food.
There are five different preparations, some one of which you will find particularly adapted to your case. See circulars. Price, $1 per bottle.
CHURCH & DUPONT, Druggists,
No. 36 Maiden-lane, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a Copartnership, under the style of PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & MASON, for the transaction of a general Publishing, Bookselling and Stationery business, at No. 61 Walker-st., four doors west of Broadway.
E. PHINNEY, Jr.,
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN,
ALBERT MASON,
O. M. MITCHEL,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1859. E. PHINNEY.
REMOVAL.
In consequence of the above announcement, BLAKEMAN & MASON have transferred their stock and business to the store of the new firm No. 61 Walker-st., where they will be happy to see their friends and patrons.

HAVE YOU FRIENDS IN CALIFORNIA?—If so, read
BAYARD TAYLOR'S PICTURES OF CALIFORNIA,
TEN YEARS LATER,
In the NEW-YORK MERCURY, next week, and learn all about the country. Bayard Taylor will illustrate his new series of "LETTERS" by drawings from his own pencil.

RETURNED CALIFORNIANS WILL READ BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW LETTERS FROM THE GOLDEN STATE with great interest. They commence in NEXT WEEK'S
NEW-YORK MERCURY.

CLARK'S SYRUP.—THIS HEALTHY, VEGetable preparation has the highest recommendations of any other preparation before the public, and for weakness, scrofula or general debility it is perfectly magical and is warranted. BARNES & PARKS and F. C. WELLS & CO., New-York. Sold by all good druggists.

WIGS $8, HAIR-DYE 75 CENTS—AT CAMERON'S MANUFACTORY, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Largest, cheapest, and most superior stock of wigs, toupees, braids, and curls in the States. Our celebrated dye applied in private rooms.

WILKIE COLLINS'
NEW TALE,
"THE LADY IN WHITE,"
ILLUSTRATED BY JOHN McLENAN,
JUST COMMENCED IN
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
FIVE CENTS A NUMBER; $2 50 A YEAR.

THE INDEPENDENT FOR THIS WEEK,
PUBLISHED TO-DAY, (being one day earlier in consequence of Thanksgiving,)
CONTAINS
A NEW SERMON BY
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
An article by
REV. DR. CHEEVER, entitled
LIGHT OUT OF DARKNESS.
A LETTER FROM CAPT. JOHN BROWN,
Written in his cell at Charlestown to an old friend in Connecticut, published exclusively in the INDEPENDENT.
A VISIT TO WASHINGTON IRVING,
BY THEODORE TILTON.
THANKSGIVING DAY.
SUPPRESSION OF MARY LYON'S VIEWS ON SLAVERY,
In the publication of her works by the American Tract Society.
BROOKLYN LOOKING UP—An article for commercial men.
THE INDEPENDENT is published at No. 5 Beekman-st.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
Publisher.
Terms, $2 per annum, by mail.
$2 50 by carrier.
For sale by all News Agents.

THE GOLDEN STATE,
AS SEEN BY
BAYARD TAYLOR.
The Proprietors of THE NEW-YORK MERCURY would call the attention of the public to the fact, that they are about to publish a series of papers from the pen of the famous BAYARD TAYLOR, written expressly for the MERCURY, and collectively entitled
PICTURES OF CALIFORNIA—TEN YEARS LATER.
ILLUSTRATED WITH DRAWINGS BY THE AUTHOR.
Mr. TAYLOR has but just returned from his California tour on behalf of THE NEW-YORK MERCURY, and the first of his CALIFORNIA LETTERS will appear in that paper next week.
Full particulars hereafter.

SILVER WARE.
GALE & WILLIS,
(LATE WM. GALE & SON,)
NO. 447 BROOME-ST.,
ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRITISH STERLING
SILVER WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES ON THE PREMISES.
STRANGERS visiting the City are invited to call and examine our stock of STERLING SILVER WARE, which is large and well assorted, comprising articles for FAMILY USE, also for BRIDAL and HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ALSO,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN PLATED WARE.
Established in 1821.

GREAT BARGAINS IN WINTER CLOTHING
AT E. DE GROOT'S, No. 142 Fulton-st.
OVERCOATS,
OVERCOATS,
OVERCOATS,
HEAVY BUSINESS COATS,
HEAVY BUSINESS COATS,
HEAVY BUSINESS COATS,
All kinds of WINTER CLOTHING
At extremely LOW PRICES.
Fine black cloth Coats,
Fine black cloth Coats,
Fine black cloth Coats,
Pants, Vests, &c.
Pants, Vests, &c.
At E. DE GROOT'S, No. 142 Fulton-st.,
Between Broadway and Nassau-st.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
This approved, appreciated, and well-known remedy is the best one extant for the safe, sure, rapid and permanent cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Asthma, Bleeding at the Lungs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and every form of Pulmonary Affection and Consumption. Witness the thousands who, when other remedies failed, found relief and cure in this.
There are worthless counterfeits. Purchase only that prepared by S. W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, whose printed name is on the outer wrapper.
Sold in New-York by Barnes & Park, F. C. Wells & Co., Hegeman & Co., Schieffelin, Brothers & Co., McKesson & Robbins, and by Druggists and Dealers everywhere, in City and country.

TALCOTT GUARD BALL,
THIS EVENING,
APOLLO ROOMS, No. 410 Broadway.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY
PAINT, GREASE SPOTS, &c., removed instantly. Gloves silks, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE. Cheap, safe and agreeable. Price 25 cents. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.
Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

TALCOTT GUARD BALL,
THIS EVENING,
APOLLO ROOMS, No. 410 Broadway.

GUINNESS' DUBLIN PORTER, ALLSOPP'S East India Tonic Ale, and Osborn's Pure Juice Port Wine, for sale by the gallon or bottle, by
G. E. MENDUM, Broadway corner Cedar-st.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CELEBRATED COD LIVER OIL, warranted pure and prepared from fresh Cod Fish Livers, by HEGEMAN & CO.
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

TALCOTT GUARD BALL,
THIS EVENING,
APOLLO ROOMS, No. 410 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS!
Commencing MONDAY, Nov. 21,
We shall offer our MAGNIFICENT SHAWL STOCK,
including
THE FINEST LINE OF PARIS BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS IN THE CITY,
at
Half the usual prices.
Our
CLOAK STOCK
Contains now over five thousand garments,
IMPORTED AND OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
Most of which are in exclusive styles,
Elegantly made, and
AT POPULAR PRICES,

OUR UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT OF GENUINE FURS,
of
EVERY KIND AND IN EVERY STYLE,
Will be sold by us during the balance of the season,
At retail.
NEARLY TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH AT THE VALUE OF THE SKINS.
☞ Buyers are invited to compare.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Would invite notice to their large stock of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
Long and Square, Brochés, Stellas, Woolen, &c., &c.
Also,
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS,
In great variety,
BELOW USUAL PRICES;
And at Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Will exhibit, on Monday, Nov. 21,
PARIS EMBROIDERED CLOAKS.
Also, a large assortment of Cloaks manufactured expressly for their RETAIL SALES, of the
MOST APPROVED SHAPES,
And elegantly trimmed in rich Lyons Velvet, Fancy and Plain Cloths, Plain and Ribbed Beavers, &c., &c.,
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
In every variety, including J. Crossley & Son's Tapestries, Velvets, and Medallions; Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain, and Stair Carpetings. Also,
OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, RUGS,
Hemp and Low-priced Carpets, Rods, &c.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN,
Another GREAT REDUCTION in SILKS and DRESS GOODS.
100 more Pieces DRESS SILKS, at 50c. per Yard,
REDUCED from 75c.
Also 100 Pieces, reduced from $1 50 to 87c. and $1.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
Just opened, 70 Pieces HEAVY FRENCH POPLIN,
Reduced to 50c.—former price, $1.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
50 Pieces FRENCH MERINO, only 50c.
Worth 75c. and $1.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th-st.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
75 more Pieces ALL WOOL DE LAINES, at 2s. 6d to 3s.
Reduced from 4s. 6d. and 6s.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
20 more Pieces Wide BLACK SILKS, 7s. and $1 per yard,
Worth $1 25.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
3 Cases PACIFIC and MANCHESTER DE LAINES,
At 1s. per Yard, worth 1s. 6d.

SETS OF LACE CURTAINS,
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES,
FROM LATE AUCTION SALES,
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

NEW CARPETS
At
REDUCED PRICES.
Upwards of $100,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.
Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.
Velvet Carpets, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 92½c. to $1 per yard.
Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard.
Three-ply Carpets, $1 to $1 10 per yard.
Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 60c. to 75c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 60c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, 30c. to 40c.
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp; Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities, 6-4 to 16-4 Druggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-mats, Coir and Canton Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, &c. GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
With crochet berthas, at $9 50,
Worth $12.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT NOW READY.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

LACE CURTAINS
AND
CURTAINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BROCATEL SATIN,
SATIN DELAINES, TAPESTRY, REPS,
LASTING CHINTZ, &c., &c.,
By the yard, with every style of Trimmings,
OR MADE UP AFTER
THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS,
In the best manner, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway

AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. now offer their entire stock of
RICH FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. G. & CO. have just opened
NEW SILKS,
POPLINS, VALENCIAS, and
VELOUR OTTOMANS,
which will be sold much under regular prices,
No. 729 Broadway,
corner of Waverley-place.

REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. will, for the balance of the season, offer their superb stock of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. G. & CO. invite especial attention to this department of their stock, containing the very latest Paris styles, and many novelties of their own importation.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

1,000 CLOAKS IN CLOTH AND VELVET,
Now on exhibition at
HORTON & SON'S,
at popular prices, acknowledged by ladies of taste superior in style and quality to any in the market.
Also,
MISSES' SACKS AND CLOAKS.
1,000 BROCHE AND WOOL SHAWLS.
HORTON & SONS, No. 279 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

POPULAR TRADE IN CURTAINS.
SATIN DE LAINES
Reduced to $1 50 per yard,
Or made up in Curtains,
With Cornices and Trimmings complete,
At $15, $18, $20, and $25 per Set.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
150 BLACK, BROWN, DRAB AND MODE BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $7 and $8.
The latest style imported.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
FURS! FURS! FURS!
J. J. BENSON,
No. 310 Canal-st.
A large assortment of Cloaks and Furs, of the newest styles, at his usual reasonable prices.
No. 310 Canal-st., exactly opposite Mercer-st.

A GREAT SAVING TO BUYERS OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway,
Will, after this date, and until 1st of January next,
(Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,)
Offer their ENTIRE STOCK at RETAIL for
CASH, at WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and
Selection made from the Largest Stock
Ever offered at Retail in the City.
Every grade of Goods
Can be had.
Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be delivered free and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

IRISH LINENS, HANDKERCHIEFS, Shirt Bosoms, Table Cloths, &c., direct from manufacturers, low. LINEN WAREHOUSE, 128 Grand-st.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer, for the balance of the season, their
SUPERB STOCK OF SHAWLS
at greatly reduced prices.
A., C. & CO. would invite the especial attention of the public to a choice lot of
SHEPHERD'S PLAID LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
ALSO,
REAL INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering,
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
THEIR
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLINS, and
VESTIBULE LACES.
Persons wishing such goods would do well to examine their stock before purchasing.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

TABLECLOTHS, NAPKINS, &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on Monday, Nov. 21,
Their extensive stock of superior DAMASK TABLECLOTHS, TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS and TOWELING at greatly reduced prices.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now selling their WINTER CLOAKS at reduced prices.
Amongst them will be found ALL THE VARIETIES of the season.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
IN SETS, SLEEVES, BARBES, VEILS, COIFFURES and by the yard.
A large and rich assortment received per steamer *Asia* for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

NOVEMBER, 1859.
GREAT SALE
OF
PRINTS.
AT
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.
DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are opening the largest assortment of Prints ever offered by them for sale.
THE WAMSUTTAS.
These Prints are unsurpassed by anything in the market at the price, and are perfectly fast colors. They also control the balance of
KNICKERBOCKERS
AND
ROCKY GLENNS.
The Rocky Glenns are in new, neat and small figures, of excellent cloth, and superior to any low-priced print offered.

AT NO. 481 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF RICH SILKS.
1,500 PIECES NEW STYLES,
At 75 cents per yard,
Reduced from $1 25.
1,000 PIECES EXTRA QUALITY,
Only $1 per yard,
Reduced from $1 75.
Observe the name and number.
G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE.
SILK MERINO PARAMATTAS,
POPLINS POIL DE CHEVRES,
DELAINES AND OTHER DRESS GOODS.
A VERY CHOICE SELECTION.
ALSO,
Housekeeping Dry Goods, of the best fabrics, bought for cash, principally at auction, and now selling very cheap at the above store, between 8th and 9th sts.
CHAS. G. HOOK.

291 KELTY BROTHERS & LUM, 291
Are selling off their stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS
At Reduced Prices,
As they remove from their present location
about May, 1860.
ALL CUT GOODS MUST BE SOLD.
291 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. **291**

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!!
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will sell a first-rate
BEAVER TRAVELING CLOAK FOR $5.
Also, a good assortment of
VELVET AND BLACK AND COLORED BEAVER-CLOTH CLOAKS, at MODERATE PRICES.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING Goods, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.

CURTAINS! CURTAINS! CURTAINS!
LARGE STOCK OF LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS'
Worth to be sold by us this season.
Our large stock comprises a full assortment from low priced goods to the richest curtains imported. Our prices continue to be lower than any other house at retail, as the steady increase of trade in this department for the last five years proves.
C. C. MERCHANT & CO.,
No. 449 Broadway.
CURTAINS!
CURTAINS!
CURTAINS!

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Ladies will find at our store one of the most Extensive assortment of FASHIONABLE GARMENTS to be found in New-York, and at 30 to 40 per cent. less than Broadway and Canal-st.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTS ARE now considered indispensable to all who value a soft, smooth, white hand. They protect the hands in all kinds of work; cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white. Impervious to water, hot or cold.
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Company, No. 38 John-st.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
RUBBER GOODS
Of all kinds, wholesale and retail.

A NEW STYLE OF PARIS EMBROIDERED Collar and Cuffs, Medallion, Valenciennes and Insertion Sets and Collars, with Handkerchiefs to match, Paris Embroideries, Infant's Caps and Cloaks, and Illusion Goods in endless variety. BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, No. 623 Broadway.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S CORSET AND SKIRT store, ladies can select from the largest stock and variety of styles. Strict attention paid to a graceful fit. Prices most reasonable. The fashionable Paris-shape Skirt just imported. No. 843 Broadway.
N.B.—Ladies' ill-shaped Skirts altered and made over.

WET GOODS.—THE BALANCE OF WET goods from steamer *New-World* will be sold off low, consisting of prints, muslins, broadcloths, cassimeres, sattinets, blankets, carpeting, &c. For sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

1,000 PIECES FANCY SILKS FROM the late auction sales at 6s., 8s., and 10s. selling at a still greater reduction in price.
HORTON & SONS, No. 279 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FURS.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
LADIES' FURS!
LADIES' FURS!
LADIES' FURS!
HUDSON BAY SABLES,
HUDSON BAY SABLES,
RUSSIAN SABLES,
RUSSIAN SABLES,
MINK SETS,
MINK SETS,
CLOAKS,
CAPES,
MUFFS and VICTORINES.
CHILDREN'S FURS.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
GENTS' FUR GLOVES,
GENTS' FUR GLOVES,
SLEIGH ROBES.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
The subscriber has opened his stock of Fancy Furs, Comprising Cloaks, Capes, Mantillas, &c., of Sable, Mink and other choice Furs, in the latest styles, low for cash, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.
Furs, trimmings, &c., made to order in every style.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
HUSTER & SIEDE, No. 38 Maiden Lane,
Offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN,
FITCH MARTEN, &c., &c.
Made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

FASHIONABLE FURS.—FRANCIS LANDRY, No. 693 Broadway, having greatly enlarged his store, informs his friends and the public that he can now present for their inspection a much larger, richer, and more elegant assortment of FANCY FURS than ever before, to which he solicits their attention.

39 LADIES' CHOICE FURS! 39
Consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c.
39 At LEOPOLD LANG'S, No. 39 Maiden-lane. **39**

F. BOOS, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of every description of European and American FURS, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive and elegant assortment, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. No. 44 Maiden-lane.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—LADIES' AND gentlemen's heavy gold hunting Watches and chatelaine Chains, by the best English and Swiss makers, for sale to pay advances at half their cost. Also, one diamond cross with 12 stones. Advances on diamonds, watches, &c. J. H. BARRINGER,
No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 25, up stairs.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Blank Account Books, made of the best quality of linen paper, and strongly bound. Also, others in cheaper binding. Blank-Books ruled and bound, to any pattern. All at low prices. Business men invited to call.
HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A respectable Protestant woman; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand if required; has had years of reference as to character and capability. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 121 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, who understands the cutting and fitting of ladies' dresses and children's clothing, in all their branches, and all kinds of family sewing; will go out by the week; a permanent situation preferred. City references. Call at No. 355 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, FOR A VERY CAPAble and faithful servant, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is obliging, economical and neat, and a superior washer and ironer, and good cook; references unquestionable. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; best of City reference given. Call at No. 136 23d-st., near 3d-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, REspectable young woman as waitress or to assist with chamberwork, or plain sewing; has unexceptionable City reference as to character and capability; can be seen at No. 224 Sullivan-st., between Amity and Bleecker sts, Room No. 18.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing; is a good baker, and can make pastry; also as chambermaid and waitress, or parlor maid; will do fine washing; wages $8 and $7; no objection to the country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook in a private family; understands meats, soups, pastries, &c., and is a good baker; would assist in the washing. City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of English and French cooking, jellies and creams, boning and larding; is an excellent pastry cook; best of City references given. Apply at No. 131 7th-av., over saddle store, for one week.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; is perfectly competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; would like the whole charge of the nursery; can sew if required. Satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 164 25th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable young girl; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, plain sewing and shirt making; is neat and obliging. Can be seen at No. 115 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 83 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse to an invalid lady; she is a nice seamstress, and would be willing to assist with the duties of housekeeping if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 194 7th-av., top floor, between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; she is a very neat and fast sewer; has lived with one family four years, and refers to them by permission. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 369 6th-av., second floor, between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 276 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.; has good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and plain sewer, in a small, private family. City reference. Apply at No. 6 East 31st-st., Thursday and Friday of this week.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress in a private family, or chambermaid and waitress, or fine washer; the best of City reference; four years in her last place. Call at No. 105 East 25th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a respectable family in New-York City as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; would assist in washing and ironing; can refer to the family where she now lives. Call at No. 288 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and to take care of children; good City references. To be seen for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as a good cook, is a first-rate washer and ironer and excellent baker; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 121 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO HAS been two years in the employ of the writer, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; she is a good washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 63 East 26th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women situations, one as cook and the other as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing. Can be well recommended from their last place. Can be seen, for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook; thoroughly understands her business; all kinds of game, pastry, jellies, &c.; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 172 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING AND obliging young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing. Can be well recommended. Call or address A. L., No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av., first door on second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook; where there are not more than three in the family; good City reference given. Apply, for 3 days, at No. 144 West 30th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or general housework, in a small private family; two years reference from her last place. Enquire, for 2 days, at No. 47 West 27th-st., third floor and back rooms.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN who can come well recommended from last place, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen for two days at No. 180 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her last place, No. 15 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, or cook, washer and ironer, either in a private family or boarding-house. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH person, a situation as monthly nurse, or is capable of taking charge of an invalid. Direct to C. H., at Mr. Bashford's, one door from Degraw, near Hoyt-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, or as laundress; would prefer the latter. Inquire of her employer, No. 218 4th-st., with whom she has lived three years.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and laundress; is a good sewer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has no objection to chamberwork. Call at No. 225 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK AND good washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 10 Gansevort-st., between Hudson and 4th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do the cooking of a genteel family; can give seven years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 361 2d-av., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, employment by the week or month. Can cut and fit ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Apply at No. 193 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as laundress in a private family; no objection to the country; good City reference given if required. Call, for 2 days, at No. 9 4th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook and first-rate washer and ironer, by a respectable woman. Good reference. Call at No. 223 West 25th-st., rear.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, by a trustworthy American woman; is willing to devote her time to the interests of her employer. Apply at No. 193 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-rate cook; excellent baker. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 31 Spring-st., corner of Mott-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation to attend a baby and do plain sewing or attend children; can be well recommended. Call, for two days, at No. 462 6th av., Room No. 10.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH WOman a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent; good reference given as to character and capability. Call at No. 38 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in fine washing. Call at No. 71 15th-st., near 6th-av., basement. Good City reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference. Apply at No. 175 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

A MIDDLING AGED ENGLISH LADY, OF refinement and education, desires a situation to superintend a household, or teach young children English, or would make a suitable companion to an invalid lady. Apply at No. 10 Lafayette-place, in South 4th-st., between 6th and 7th sts., Williamsburgh, from 10 to 2.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW AND HER daughter, desiring a home, would like to take charge of a house, as superintendent for a widower or bachelor; best of reference given and required. Address L. M. C., No. 100 4th-av.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 92 EAST 15TH-ST., Stuyvesant-square, are some excellent cooks, laundresses, waitresses, some German, English and other very desirable servants.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; understands her work thoroughly; can give the very best of City references; has 3½ years' from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 304 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A STEADY WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class cook, in a private family. The best of City reference can be given. Apply to Mr. JACKSON, grocery store, corner 21st-st. and 8th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITuation as groom and coachman; one who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a careful and steady driver, and well acquainted with the City; can produce good City reference from his last employer; has had long experience in Europe in the same capacity. Apply at No. 462 6th-av., corner 28th-st., Room No. 10, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, of sober, honest and respectable character, as cashier or receiver, or would be willing to act as collector in any establishment where a respectable man is required; the best of City reference can be given. Address CASHIER, Box No. 130 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant man, who understands his business; is a careful driver; knows the City well; has lived three years in his last place, and has lived with the best families in Europe; will be found worth looking after. Address C. A. C. No. 932 Broadway, for two days, at Lowry's saddlery store.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WANT SITUAtions; the man as coachman, and has a thorough knowledge of a garden; or to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; his wife as plain cook or laundress; understands the management of milk and butter; has good City reference. Address M. H., No. 249 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; has had long experience, both in the old country and this; he thoroughly understands his business and has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call on or address a line to P. F., J. W. Wilson's Livery Stables, No. 87 19th-st., near University-place, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an active, intelligent Protestant young man; he can take charge of garden, cows, &c., if required; no objection to the City or any part of the country. Five years' undoubted references of good character. Address or call, from 10 till 3 o'clock, on S. TYRREL, No. 133 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant man, who is a good groom and a careful driver, and is also a good gardener; can come well recommended from his last place, both for sobriety and capability. Can be seen at his present place, or address a note to J. M., No. 125 11th-st., or to Mr. Haxtun, No. 88 Front-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE single young man, as coachman, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is an excellent gardener; has no objection to the country; has the best of City and country reference. Address W. C., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Address P. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART YOUNG man, in some wholesale house, in any capacity; has been teaching school for five years; is a smart penman, quick at figures, &c.; can be well recommended; salary expected, $300 for first year. Address E. V. O. HARE, No. 181 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; would have no objection to the country or to travel, and has the best of City references, as to character and capability. Address R. R. A., No. 12 Washington-square, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can be highly recommended by his last employer; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 54 University-place, for two days, in the livery stable.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTworthy Protestant man, a situation as light porter in a store or office; can speak the Portuguese language, and understands Spanish; willing to make himself generally useful, and can come well recommended. Address J. D. S., No. 109 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a young man, having five years' reference from his last place; no objection to the country. Address D. P., No. 68 West 15th-st., for three days, front room, second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 16 YEARS OF age, a situation in a grocery or liquor store; is willing to make himself generally useful; can get first rate reference as to honesty. Can be seen for three days at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN OF sober and industrious habits, a situation as coachman and gardener in the City or country; can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Address J. W. H., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS waiter by a young man who perfectly understands his business; is a Protestant; has no objection to town or country; would prefer to go to Washington. Address J. S., at Mr. Rogers' bookstore, No. 827 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman; is a married man, and understands his business well; has lived in this City eight years. Call or address J. F., No. 285 West 24th-st. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a competent man, with the best of City references. Address J. B., care of Mr. Trainor, harness maker, No. 654 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address M. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, (English,) as valet or waiter in a private family; no objection to go South. Address T. B., No. 13 East 19th-st.

LAW.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION IN a lawyer's office, where he can have an opportunity to study the profession. Salary no object. Address LEX, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GENTLEMAN of character and ability to go at once to Europe on business of importance connected with European Governments; only parties having business experience and character need apply. Address NEGOTIATION, Box 368 Post-office.

A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN—AND ONE who can influence a strictly near-by Dry Goods Trade, can make a good arrangement with
CUNNINGHAM, FROST & THROCKMORTON,
No. 53 Murray-st.

$12 A WEEK.—WANTED, SEVERAL LADIES of good address for a money-making business, pleasant, honest and genteel. Bring references and see at Room No. 16 Appleton Building, No. 346 Broadway. Also, two ladies to travel.

WANTED—A LADY TO DO PLAIN SEWING and assist in the care of children, in a private family residing a short distance out of Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 395 Pacific-st.

WANTED—A SALESWOMAN AT HARDY'S Hosiery and Fancy store, No. 529 Greenwich-st. Ability to sell goods, with reference for honesty and capacity, the qualification.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, in a private family; must be a first-rate washer and ironer, and good plain cook. Apply, between 9 and 3 o'clock, at No. 290 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING Agents, for a handsome and valuable work to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers', Franklin-square.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO PLAIN COOKING; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 156 Eldridge-st., between Rivington and Delancey.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A LARGE FLOURishing drug-importing house, who now have a capital of $75,000; a partner either active or passive, who can add to the concern $40,000 or $50,000 in cash, that the business may be extended to meet the wants of their customers. It is not necessary that he should be conversant with drugs. It is a rare opportunity for any young man of means to put his money in a safe concern. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

HAT AND FUR STORE FOR SALE
VERY CHEAP.
One of the finest and best located little Hat Stores to be found, neatly fitted up, at a very cheap rent, in one of the very best locations on 6th-av., for sale at a great bargain with a small well selected stock. Doing a fine business. Satisfactory reasons for selling assigned. Apply at 457 Broadway.

$1,000 WANTED—FOR INVESTMENT IN an established cash business. To be invested, securing an interest, or on security, with a compensation for services. For full particulars, apply at the office of the advertiser, in Park Building, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 18, on FRIDAY next, between 10 and 2 o'clock. References exchanged.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, THE MAchinery and fixtures of a large manufactory of paper hangings, replete with every convenience for carrying on an extensive business. With or without the building.
HART, MONTGOMERY & CO.,
No. 322 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—IN A SAFE AND LARGELY PROductive wholesale business, an active partner with a capital of $15,000 to $18,000. The business has already a good run of paying customers, and it can be greatly increased with safety. Address ENTERPRISE, Box No. 106 *Times* Office, with real name.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $1,500 to $2,000 in a cash mechanical business, connected with shipping. Apply to ROBERTS & CO., No. 22 Coenties-slip, between 9 and 2 o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST, EARLY IN OCTOBER, WHILE in transmission by mail, a note made by Aaron Shaw, of Cincinnati, for $150, dated June 3, 1859, at 4 months, to order of B. Mark. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.
C. & J. BUSSELL,
No. 17 Hamersley-st., New-York.

LOST—FROM NO. 293 BROADWAY, A GREEN ledger-book, containing a selection of poems by W. W. Fosdick; also, a number of manuscript letters, and other writings to and from the same person; a reasonable reward will be paid if the same be returned to W. W. WOTHERSPOON, No. 20 Abingdon-place, or OSCAR F. LOWE, No. 46 East 29th-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE,
BY JOHN KAVANAGH,
No. 778 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

Four-story, brown stone front, high stoop, 10th house from 5th-av., south side of street and west of the avenue, 20x50x100. Also, the adjoining house, same size and finish.

Two 4-story brown stone, high stoop houses in 42d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, south side, 25x50x99.

No. 28 West 18th-st., 4-story, brown stone, 25x65x½ the block. Will exchange for smaller houses, well located.

No. 57 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., north side, 20x55x100. Will take a portion in trade and cash.

Two splendid brown stone fronts in Lexington-av., between 44th and 45th sts., east side, 20x50x75. Will sell, or lease at $800 a year.

Three-story and basement, brown stone, high stoop, in splendid order, No. 155 West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., north side, 23x50x99. Will exchange for smaller houses.

No. 297 Lexington-av., between 39th and 40th sts., 20.5¾x55x99, 3-story and basement, high stoop and counter-cellar, beautifully located and finished.

Nos. 47 and 49 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., north side, 3-story and basement, Rutland freestone fronts, 18.9x46x½ the block. Finest location in New-York.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Is situated in the town of Pittstown, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on the Macadamized road, 12 miles from the city of Troy. The mill is 35x83 feet, three stories high, built of wood, with good stone foundation; has 2 overshot water wheels, viz., one 15 feet in diameter, and the other 30 feet in diameter; 2 engines, with 30 in bars and cylinder washer; 1 rag cutter, 1 rag duster, 1 screw-press, 1 54-inch cylinder machine, with 3 iron cylinder dryers; 1 set of callenders, with 1 paper roll and 2 iron rolls; has been run in the manufacture of tea, tissue and straw paper. There will be sold with the mill about 28 acres of land, (including what is under water in the pond,) also 2 dwellings, 1 storehouse, 1 barn and shed. The property is well located. Freight from Troy to New-York, $1 25 per ton. A supply of straw can be obtained in the vicinity and delivered at the mill; usual price $6 per ton. The property would be a good investment for any person with a moderate capital, and is offered at the low price of $4,500. Inquire of A. & W. ORR & CO., at their office, State Dam, Troy, N. Y., or of A. ORR, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, Room No. 2, New-York.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES LAND, ON WHICH are a factory building, two-story dwelling, thirteen feet fall at factory, nine feet a few rods above; stream never-failing and no risk from ice or floods; two miles west of the Hudson River at Newburgh.
SAMUEL W. EAGER,
T. McKISSOCK, Newburgh.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE, SOUTHeast corner of 39th-st., a first-class, three-story, brown-stone front house, front full size. This is one of the best built houses, by days' work, and one of the most improving sites on Murray Hill. Inquire on the premises, or in the third house from the corner, of G. J. HAMILTON.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—FOR SALE cheap, the new first-class brown-stone house, three story and basement, with all the modern improvements—possession 1st of May next—situated at No. 93 Fort Greene-place, between Fulton and De Kalb avs. Apply to JOHN F. SOLOMON & SON, No. 213 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—THE TWO FOURstory modern English-basement houses, Nos. 104 and 104½ St. Mark's place containing bath, gas, water-closets, &c. They are let for $1,000 per annum, to private families. Size of lot, 26x100. Price $8,500; terms easy. Apply at No. 104½, on the premises.

222 VALUABLE LOTS ON THE 8TH, 9TH, 11th and 12th avs., 69th, 70th, 77th, 78th and 79th sts. One block on the Park, between 8th and 9th avs., 69th and 70th sts. Two and a half blocks on 77th, 78th and 79th sts., 11th and 12th avs., with water rights. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A new cottage house, situated on the east side of Hampden-st., between Fulton-av. and Washington-park, finished in a superior manner, with vestibule door, gas, water, &c.; it is entirely finished and possession can be had immediately. Apply at No. 523 Pacific-st.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN EAST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., near 4th-av., a three-story and basement, high stoop house, containing all the modern conveniences. Possession can be given immediately. Price $10,000. Address A. B., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price $8,000. Part can remain at 6 per cent. Also two lots on 5th-av. and 110th-st. Also lots on 106th and 118th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. S. EDDY & CO. No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A CHOICE lot of Western farming lands and pine lands will be sold or exchanged, for goods or unincumbered City property, if applied for soon. Address B. ROCKWELL, No. 39 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT SITUATED corner of 2d-av. and 31st-st.; rents for $1,522 per year; will be sold for $11,100. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. FITTRITCH, No. 136½ East 32d-st.; and 20 other houses for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—A HIGH-STOOP AND FOUR-STORY house in 39th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; house 20 by 53 feet; lot 20 by 98 feet 9 inches; contains all the improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE No. 17 Phelps-place, East 30th-st.; all modern conveniences. S. COCKCROFT, 13 Merchants' Exchange.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—AN ELIGIBLE residence centrally located in Ellington, Conn., WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M. The property comprises a good two-story house, with convenient barn and other buildings, and 6 acres of land fronting on the Church Park, well furnished with ornamental and young fruit trees &c. The site is one of the pleasantest in that beautiful village. The land may be sold in lots, if preferred, to suit purchasers. A part of the payment can remain on mortgage. The sale will be held on the premises occupied by the subscriber, to whom application may be made prior to the sale, for further information, inspection, &c.
ELLINGTON, Nov. 1, 1859. C. SEXTON.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J., containing from 6 to 26 acres, on the mountain side, near the depôt, and one hour's ride from New-York City. The buildings are first class, new, large, and in complete order. All the latest improvements, and pure, soft spring water introduced throughout. The grounds are handsomely laid out, ornamented with trees, shrubbery, and a fine fountain. Fruit in great abundance. Apply to LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

TO LET.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREEstory, brick-front house No. 7 Varick-st., on the west side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease has 12 years to run from 1st of May next, at a ground-rent of $200 and the taxes. The lot is 20 feet wide and 65 feet deep. For further particulars inquire of PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 14 Pine-st., Commercial Buildings.

TO LET—THE BLOCK OF GROUND BOUNDED by 7th and 8th avs. and 149th and 150th sts. On the property is a large mansion with suitable out-buildings, well-adapted for a public house or hotel, and commanding a fine view of the Highbridge and Harlem River. For further particulars, apply at No. 85 Prince-st., New-York.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY AND basement brick building, with thirteen rooms and all the modern improvements, water, bath, furnace, gas, &c., situated in East 19th-st. Furniture for sale if desired. Address Box 871 Post-office.

ROOMS, OFFICES AND STUDIOS TO LET In the marble front building Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, about to be occupied (in part) by the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank. Apply to HENRY TREADWELL, (Tiffany & Co.,) No. 550 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, AT No. 131 and 133 Mercer-st.
Apply to the Engineer on the premises, or to
E. V. HOUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE WITH eight rooms, and six lots of ground, in good order. Rent $175 per annum. Inquire of G. MARC, Florist, Grand-st., Astoria.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR OF BUILDING NO. 82 Duane-st.; has been occupied as a counting-room for the last four years. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A LADY and her two daughters wish a furnished house to day where the family would remain and board. A house well located up town will suit. Call or address VAN RENSALLER, No. 343 4th-av.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
NEW IMPROVEMENT.
WM. HEERDT, Manufacturer,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS grained and ornamental; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Mattresses bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal.*

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.

THE SUBSCRIBER, IN PURSUANCE OF a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 12 o'clock meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, (unless the instalments now due are previously paid), standing in the names of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of the instalments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating said Company, viz:

	Shares.	No. Certificate.
James Aiken	83	642 @646
Jandentext Bondt	10	3387
Robert Benson & Co	10	1297
John Baines	7	1726
John Peter Grant Dallas	117	1513
Rev. H. Ward, (on London Books)	150	
E. F. Satterthwaite	3	5433
R. Raphael & Sons	10	4438
Frederick Ludwig C. Von Vely Jungken	12	1797, 1798
A. S. Van Raalte & Son	20	3642, 3682
William Flint	½	35
Frank Fullagar	½	26
Andrew Buchanan	½	53
John Crerar	1	3949
Duncan, Sherman & Co	50	3321, 3332, 3333
Samuel Jones, Trustee	9	462
Otto Wolfsohn	20	5313, 5315
Magdalen Isaacs	4	109, 4106
P. E. Norton	47	222, 5341
Milton McConnell	½	3
Total shares	555	

The sale will be for cash, and the company will issue new certificates to the purchasers. By order of the Board. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865.—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 14, 1859. The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December next, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 14th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1859.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday (the 14th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

FOR SALE—MISSOURI SEVEN PER CENT. Bonds, assumed by the State of Missouri. The ability of this State to pay its interest has been proved during the last two years. It is known that the present tax levy, including the special mill-tax for the further security of the interest on the public debt, will leave a large balance in the Treasury after payment of the January interest. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 48 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, Nov. 15, 1859.—The Directors of this Company, at a meeting held yesterday, appointed Mr. SAMUEL E. BELCHER Secretary, in the place of Mr. GEORGE FARMER. MOSES TUCKER, President.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the late firm of Thos. Jones & Co., are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned on or before the 27th day of December, 1859, for final adjustment.
Nov. 17, 1859. JOHN H. HYDE, No. 89 Liberty-st.

$1,000—WANTED TO BORROW.—ONE thousand dollars for twelve months on chattel mortgage. Address L. M., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CALIFORNIA STATE INTEREST COUPONS due 1st January next, bought by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS FOGGO against ANTHONY P. SALTER, and Clarissa Salter, his wife, Frank S. Selover, David B. Salter, Jr., Alfred G. Decker, David B. Salter, John J. Houseman, Lambert Suydam, Jeremiah S. Lane, William Bliss and Robert Wright. Summons for Relief. (Com. not ser.) To the above defendants, Anthony P. Salter and Clarissa Salter, his wife, David B. Salter, Jr., and David B. Salter: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the fourth day of November, 1859, and serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 32 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Nov. 4, 1859.
SESSIONS & REED, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 32 Pine-street.
n9-law6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY J. HANDY, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Jauncey-court, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next. Dated New-York, the 5th day of July, 1859. WM. J. SINCLAIR, Executor.
jy6-law6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE KIRTLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., No. 3 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.
WM. CHAUNCEY,
LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., } Executors.
o5-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LIPPIMAN SAMUELS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 69¾ First-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 19, 1859.
FANNY SAMUELS,
Administratrix.
o26—law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS H. MORRIS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Starr & Ruggles, No. 35 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day oft April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.
o5-law6mW* SIDNEY B. MORSE, Administrator.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUmerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject; an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold, wholesale and retail, by DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st., sole owners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent Coal-Oil Lamps, for burning coal oil either with or without a chimney.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A.M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P.M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P.M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *viâ* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M., for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P.M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 6:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 5:35 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 4, and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 9.40 A. M.; 3:30 and 5:10 P. M. Leave Piermont at 7:05 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:20 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven trains. Freight taken.

MEDICAL.

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF MANHOOD are frequently lost or suspended by malpractice and vicious habits; they can be infallibly restored to a natural tone by "TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3." Full details in the book "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches," by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal-st., New-York. Price, 25 cents. Sent free everywhere.
Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
ALSO,
QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!
TRIESEMAR 1, 2 AND 3.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
No. 1 is invaluable for exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all physical disabilities.
No. 2 completely eradicates all traces of these diseases that have been hitherto treated by the nauseous and pernicious use of copaiva and cubebs.
No. 3 has entirely supplanted the injurious use of mercury, hereby insuring to the sufferer speedy relief, dispersing all impurities and rooting out the venom of disease.
TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste and smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for $9 which saves $3; and $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had, wholesale and retail, of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal-st., New-York. Immediately on receiving remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instruction of the writer. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dipensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Perfectly private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisments, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

DR. LACOSTE'S FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT—Corner of Bleecker and Greene sts. Entrance, No. 184 Greene-st., open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Special attention to the affections of ladies.

DUPUY'S CHILBLAINS BALM ALLAYS the intense itching at once, and speedily cures. At E. DUPUY'S family drug store, No. 609 Broadway.

LADIES' RETREAT.—MRS. BYRNES, PHYSIcian and Accoucheur, No. 168 Thompson-st., between Houston and Bleecker, attends confinements; treats all diseases of women and children. Convenient rooms during treatment. Ladies attended at their own residences, if desired.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secure.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 o'clock P. M. The AFRICA will sail on Dec. 7.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.
On MONDAY, Dec. 5,
the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Esq., Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, viâ Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
W. F. LAPPIDGE, Esq., Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER,	SWITZERLAND,
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION.

Making with others a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.
The splendid steamship NASHVILLE, M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans....	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo....	$20
To Mobile....	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo....	23
To Montgomery, Ala....	26 00	To Columbia, S. C....	20
To Nashville, Tenn....	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C....	22
To Memphis, Tenn....	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla....	21
To Knoxville, Tenn....	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla....	23
To Chattanooga, Tenn....	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, Commander, will succeed WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.
NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *viâ* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.—QUAKER CITY LINE—CARRYing the United States Mails, and leaving each port every 20 days. The new, fast, and double engine steamship
YORKTOWN,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
Will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45, N. R. Her next trip will be made Dec. 24.
The YORKTOWN is a new ship, 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for strength and speed.
First Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
Freight received Dec. 1. Bills of lading furnished, signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on or about 9th December, 1859, and 7th January and 4th February, 1860; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.
Passage Money to Nassau....$45
Passage Money to Havana....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-known first-class side-wheel Steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on FRIDAY, Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. Fare $15.
A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
corner 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERICAN European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and dispatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 254 3d-av., above 14th-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

AUCTION SALES.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY AND LARGE SALE OF GRAFTED ORANGE, LEMON AND CITRON TREES,
IN FRUIT AND FLOWER.
ALSO,
CAMELLIA JAPONICAS, OF UNUSUAL SIZE AND BEAUTY, ON SATURDAY, NOV. 26, AT 11 O'CLOCK, IN COFFEE-HOUSE-SLIP SQUARE, FOOT OF WALL-ST.
The finest collection of lemon, orange, and citron trees. Also, Camelia Japonicas, of unusual size and beauty, ever offered to the public. There are large standard plants for green-houses, and smaller ones for parlors. The trees were imported from Italy and Havana by John W. Reynolds, Florist, South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, fifteen years since. They are all grafted trees, are very hardy, will stand the climate till severe frosts, when they can be put into a cellar or cold room, and will blossom and fruit early; or if kept in a room with a southern exposure, they will flower and fruit the whole year.
Catalogues now ready at No. 52 Cortlandt-st.
Parties residing out of town can have them carefully packed by an experienced florist at a trifling expense, to be transported in perfect condition.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF 92 VALUABLE LOTS IN THE XIITH AND XIXTH WARDS
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
On 55th-st., 3 lots, s. s., 100 ft. e. 11th-av.
On 52d-st., 1 lot, n. s., 125 ft. e. 11th-av.
On 64th-st., 11 lots, n. s., 100 ft. e. 11th-av.
On 65th-st., 3 lots, s. s., 425 ft. e. 11th-av.
On 3d-av., 1 lot, n. e. cor. of 95th-st.
On 11th-av., 121st and 122d sts., plot of 12 lots.
On 11th av. and Broadway, 2 lots n. of 122d-st.
On 123d-st., 8 lots, s. s., 400 ft. e. 11th-av.
On 122d-st., 1 lot, n. s., 575 ft. e. 11th-av.
On 8th-av., 3 lots, n. e. cor. of 123d-st.
On 123d and 124th sts., 4 lots, 100 ft. e. 8th-av.
On n. e. cor. 6th-av. and 126th-st., 6 lots.
On 6th-av., n. w. cor. 130th-st., 4 lots.
On 6th-av. and 141st-st., plot of 14 lots.
On 6th-av., 141st and 142d sts., plot of 18 lots.
Title indisputable and terms liberal.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, at 11 o'clock, in the Gallery, over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.; closing sale of elegant modern oil paintings by the most eminent French artists, being the balance of an invoice remaining from the sales of October 21 and November 4; they are warranted original, and embrace among others, the examples of the following artists, viz.: Le Poiterin, Couturier, A. Veron, G. Felberg, Hildebrandt, H. Durlen, Bourne, J. Murat, Michaud, L. Schynen, Hausemann, Diebolt, Van Scheden, and others; this sale will embrace the balance of the invoice recently received from Paris, and as several of them are consigned direct from the artists, persons wishing fine pictures by the above are earnestly invited to this sale; also, 4 superb pictures consigned to us direct from the artists, (through their agents,) by Frere, Poiterin, Veron and Kurvassy; the above collection is now on exhibition.

J. F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—FANCY GOODS, TOYS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William st., by catalogues and invoices, at 90 days' credit for approved indorsed notes for sums of $100 and upwards, an entire stock of fancy goods, valuable toys, gold pens and pencils, fine scissors, razors, knives on cards, musical instruments, combs, stationery, &c.; also, lot assorted cast-steel, in bars; 4 cases forged file blanks, 50 cases ink, 50 dozen powder flasks, 20 cases fancy soap; also, a large invoice of buckskin gloves, mitts and gauntlets, assorted needles; also, 1 cask Ibbotson's cast-steel hand and panel saws, 12 cases wood axes and hatchets, 75 dozen assorted whips. N. B.—The toys will be sold by invoice. For full particulars, see catalogues, which are now ready.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot and building No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of M. Ulshoeffer, Referee. For full particulars, apply to C. W. SANDFORD and B. L. BILLINGS, No. 5 Tryon-row; or JUDAH & DICKENSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.
THANKSGIVING FAMILY PRESENTS.—Second day of the great Tea-kettle sale, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 534 Broadway, to close the business. Fixtures and signs at the close of the catalogue, which comprises 1,600 lots kitchen utensils, fire-irons, English coffee mills, frying-pans, foot scrapers, gilt hat-stands, plated ware, fine tea-trays in great variety, child's carriages, sleighs, rocking-horses, &c.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE OF PIANOS AND FURNITURE, by PEED & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of one rosewood 7-octave piano, one mahogany 6-octave do., mahogany sofas, bureaus, bedsteads, centre tables, three large pier glasses and slabs, a lot of saloon furniture, nine stoves, three heaters, lot of kitchen furniture; also, one Lester, one Wooster, and two Brewer sewing machines.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, RUBbers, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of prime goods. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

J. WILSON TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, AT NO. 6 West 25th-st., all the rich household furniture, piano forte, paintings, looking-glasses, carpets, crockery, silver and stone ware, contained in the private dwelling as above. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock, rain or shine.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WM. WITTERS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, to pay storage and advances, carpets, beds, bedding, dining-room and kitchen furniture.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, No. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1859.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who have been elected and appointed Inspectors of Election or District Canvassers at the election held Nov. 8, inst., for the several Election Districts of this City, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of "An act to provide a more certain canvass and estimate of the votes at each election in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn," passed April 7, 1857, that they are required to appear at the office of the County Clerk, Room No. 10 City Hall, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the following named days, to take the oath of office required by law, viz.:
The Inspectors of Election elected or appointed for the 1st to the XIth Wards, inclusive, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, 1859.
The Inspectors of Election elected or appointed for the XIIth to the XXIId Wards, inclusive, on THURSDAY, Dec. 1, 1859.
The District Canvassers elected or appointed for the 1st to the XIth Wards, inclusive, on FRIDAY, Dec. 2, 1859.
The District Canvassers elected or appointed for the XIIth to the XXIId Wards, inclusive, on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet on FRIDAY next, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All persons having business to transact before the said Committee, or who may be interested in any application pending before them, are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place, without further notification.
JOHN J. BRADLEY, } Committee
THOS W. ADAMS, } on
JAMES OWENS, } Finance.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, November 19, 1859.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD ON THURSDAY, 24TH inst., in the Pound, at 10 o'clock, one bay horse, to pay charges.
WM. WATTERNINE, P. M.,
55th-st., 5th-av.

PROPOSALS.

FREE BRIDGE OVER HARLEM RIVER.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROposals will be received until the 23d day of November inst., at 12 M., by the "Commissioners for removing obstructions from Harlem River, and building a free bridge over the same," for building a draw-pier for the new bridge on the site of Macomb's Dam. The plans and specifications can be seen at W. H. Florence's, Macomb's Dam, and at which place blank propositions will be furnished to contractors. All propositions must be filled out in accordance with the blanks furnished, inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to Edward H. Tracy, Engineer, and left at the office of Lewis G. Morris, No. 5 Tryon-row. The propositions must be accompanied by the written consent of two responsible parties, who will sign a bond for $5,000 for the faithful performance of the contract if it shall be awarded to the proposer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all propositions which they may think are not for the interest of the City of New-York and the County of Westchester to accept.
EDWARD H. TRACY, Engineer.
MACOMB'S DAM, Nov. 12, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MILLEMAN, WHITE & WEEKS, is this day dissolved in pursuance of the partnership agreement, and the old business of the firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, to whom all payments are required to be made.
CROMWELL T. WHITE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859. JOHN HENRY WEEKS.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

MANGANESE ORE
For sale by RECKNAGEL & CO., No. 46 Cedar-st.

SWEDES IRON.—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—"A MILE AND A HALF FROM the dépôt, and a mile and a half back again." Let me know how a letter will reach. Something of the utmost importance to you two to communicate. I must be certain that it will reach you.
"JUDGE LAWN," of Alabama.

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MOZART'S MAGIC FLUTE.
This (WEDNESDAY) Evening, Nov. 23.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
Of Mozart's world-renowned grand Fairy Opera, in two acts, of
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
DIE ZAUBERFLÖTE.
(In Italian.)
The unalterable prestige of the immortal DON GIOVANNI, which neither time nor circumstances have diminished, and the great favor with which THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO has been received in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, have induced the Directors to produce
THE MAGIC FLUTE,
Which ranks as high, to say the least, as any other of Mozart's grand Operas. It will be brought out in suitable style,
WITH SEVERAL NEW SCENES, ENTIRELY NEW COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES,
and with a cast which, through the great artistic resources at the command of the Directors, will certainly be found a most extraordinary one.
PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS.
Madame COLSON....as....THE QUEEN OF THE NIGHT
Madame GAZZANIGA....as....PAMINA
Madame STRAKOSCH....as....PAPAGENA
Madame BERKEL....as....The first lady and first boy
The popular tenor,
SIGNOR STIGELLI,
will, for the first time, appear in an Opera by Mozart, and sing his celebrated role of Tamino, a part in which he has achieved a great success in the leading Opera houses of Germany.
The great baritone,
SIGNOR FERRI,
will appear in the highly important character of Papageno.
Signor JUNCA....as....Sarastro
Signor AMODIO....as....The Negro Monostalos
Mr. MULLER....as....The Speaker
Mme. MORRA, Mme. REICHARD and Mrs. BERGNER as the second and third ladies and boys.
Musical Director and Conductor....CARL BERGMAN.
THE GRAND CHORUS WILL COMPRISE
UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED VOICES.
THE ARION SOCIETY
Having most kindly volunteered their valuable services.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA
Has been increased by the addition of the most prominent Professors of the City.
THE FREE LIST IS ENTIRELY SUSPENDED
On the three nights of Mozart's Magic Flute.
THE SALE OF SEATS AND PRIVATE BOXES
commences this morning for the following performances:
For the last night but one of MOZART'S MAGIC FLUTE this evening, for the début of Mlle. ADELINA PATTI; on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, and for the last night of the MAGIC FLUTE, on Friday, at the
REGULAR TICKET OFFICES,
The Box Office, Academy of Music; Sibell's stationery-store, No. 12 Wall-st.; No. 2 Astor House, and Breusing's and Hall & Son's music stores.
To-MORROW, (Thursday,) THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 24,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES
GRAND THANKSGIVING MATINEE.
ALBERTINI and BEAUCARDE.
First appearance of the celebrated cantatrice,
MADAME ANNA BISHOP.
GRAND COMBINED ENTERTAINMENT.
The performances at the Thanksgiving Matinée consist of—
FIRST—The entire of Donizetti's Opera in three acts, of
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
Which will be given without any abridgement or curtailment.
First appearance of
MME. ALBERTINI,
principal dramatic prima donna of the first Italian Opera houses, in her great character of Lucretia.
SIGNOR BEAUCARDE.
In his celebrated rôle of Genaro.
MME. STRAKOSCH—SIG. AMODIO.
SECOND—Of the celebrated scena "Di tanti palpiti," from Rossini's celebrated opera of
TANCREDI,
sung in full costume by
MME ANNA BISHOP.
THIRD—The celebrated aria of Casta Diva, from Bellini's opera of
NORMA.
Norma....MME. ANNA BISHOP
Doors open at 12; Matinée commences at 1.
Admission to all parts....ONE DOLLAR
NO RESERVED SEATS.
On the same evening, Thursday, Nov. 24,
first appearance and début of
Mlle. ADELINA PATTI,
when will be given Donizetti's celebrated opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Mlle. ADELINA PATTI
will make her début as....Lucia.
BRIGNOLI....as....Edgardo.
The great baritone, Signor FERRI,
will make his first appearance as....Ashton.
PRICES OF ADMISSION ON THANKSGIVING NIGHT.
Admission to parquet and balcony....ONE DOLLAR.
N. B.—Seats may be secured in advance
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Family Circle....50 cents | Amphitheatre....25 cents
Private Boxes, to admit four....$6
On FRIDAY, POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT of
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
On SATURDAY, GRAND GALA MATINEE.
NOTICE—THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
The Directors, in answer to numerous requests for a repetition of this celebrated Opera, beg to announce that
THE SICILIAN VESPERS
will be given once more, prior to the departure of the Company for Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the end of the present month.
Due notice will be given of the only night of the SICILIAN VESPERS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THANKSGIVING DAY.
GRAND MATINEE AND EVENING PERFORMANCE.
SPECIAL NOTICE—All the stores being closed on Thanksgiving Day, tickets for the evening performance can, on that day, be had at the Academy of Music only.
For the Matinee, however, tickets may be had at the following
HOTELS:
The Astor House, the Metropolitan, St. Nicholas the New-York Hotel, the Everett, the Union-place Hotel, the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and at the Academy of Music.

MONSTER MUSIC FESTIVAL.
PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL.
THANKSGIVING EVENING, Nov. 24, 1859.
The following Artists and Choral Societies will assist:
MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
MRS. MOZART. MISS MARY E. HAWLEY,
MISS KATE COMSTOCK,
MR. HUBNER, MR. COOK,
MR. ERNEST PERRIN,
MR. WM. BERGE, MR. WM. CURRIE,
THE NEW-YORK
MENDELSSOHN UNION.
Conductor—MR. GEO. WASHBOURNE MORGAN.
Solo Pianist—MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK.
Solo Harpist—MR. APTOMMAS.
Solo Pianist—MR. J. W. PATISSON,
(First appearance since his return from Europe.)
THE GUILMETTE CHORAL SOCIETY,
Numbering over sixty well-trained Vocalists.
Leader—MRS. H. L. WESTERVELT.
General Accompanist.
MR. WILLIAM CURRIE,
Director-in-Chief of the Festival,
DR. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE.
Admission....50 cents each.
Doors open at 7 P. M. Commence at 8 P. M.

The Music Hall in which this
MONSTER MUSIC FESTIVAL
will take place is being materially modified, both for acoustic effect and the accommodation of the large number of Artists who will appear on this occasion.
Tickets for sale at the Box Office of the Music Hall from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MONSTER MUSIC FESTIVAL.
PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL.
A full rehearsal of the Choruses will take place THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Members of the Mendelssohn Union and Guilmette Choral Society, &c., are politely requested to be punctual in their attendance.
C. A. GUILMETTE, M. D., Director-in Chief.

PARLOR OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENT.
No. 718 Broadway, (opposite New-York Hotel.)
MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON'S ENGLISH BUFFO OPERA, COMEDY AND LYRIC DRAMA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 7½ o'clock,
Two new and highly successful operettas,
LOVE IS BLIND,
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.
Mr. Drayton will sing
THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.
Seats (numbered and secured,) 50 cents; other seats, 25 cents.
THANKSGIVING NIGHT—NEW ATTRACTIONS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½; performances commence at 7½.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 23,
The performance will commence with the new Drama of FAST WOMEN OF THE MODERN TIME; OR, LIFE IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS.
To conclude with
BRIAN O'LYNN.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GEO. CHRISTY....Stage Manager
R. M. HOOLEY....Business Manager
S. C. CAMPBELL....Musical Director
STILL CROWDED NIGHTLY
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 21,
and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
The World-renowned
GEO CHRISTY'S
MINSTRELS
In their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT,
In addition to a programme par excellence will be performed, first time here, Geo. Christy's very laughable farce, called the
BLACK STATUE.
Geo. Christy in his original character of....Jake
S. C. Campbell....as the....Statue
Master Eugene in his original character Rose Squintum
Other characters by the Company.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cts.
Grand Afternoon Performance on Thanksgiving Day, THURSDAY, Nov. 24, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 26, for the special accommodation of Ladies and Children.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
THANKSGIVING DAY AND EVENING.
The Original
FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS
CONCERT COMPANY.
THIRTY LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
in costumes of 100 years ago.
GRAND CONCERT,
At 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON, and in the EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Also,
FRIDAY NIGHT, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING.
Children in the Afternoon admitted for 10 cents.
Doors open at 7 in the evening, commence at 8; afternoon at 2, commence at 3.
The Old Folks are much admired.

SIGNOR OLIVERIA,
THE GREATEST
VIOLINIST OF THE AGE,
Will arrive from Europe in
A FEW DAYS.

DU CHAILLU'S AFRICAN COLLECTION OF RARE ANIMALS, BIRDS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES—Among which are the powerful GORILLA, with their skeletons. Also, the KOOLOO-KAMBA, the nearest approach to man, and NS'CHIEGO, the only ape known to build a shelter.
Open DAY and EVENING, at No. 635 Broadway, four doors below Bleecker-st.
Admittance 25 cents.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES is now the daily resort of residents and strangers, and the most attractive and instructive exhibition in the City. Open day and evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, 659 Broadway. 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,
THIRD TIME,
Mr. Brougham's most brilliant Comedy
ROMANCE
AND
REALITY.
LOOK AT THE SPENDID CAST.

Aspen Manly....	Mr. Blake
Oliver Manly....	Mr. Moore
Frank Meredith....	Mr. Lester Wallack
Jack Swift....	Mr. Brougham
Lavender Kyd....	Mr. Walcot
Tom Badger....	Mr. Young
Rosabella....	Mrs. Hoey
Barbara....	Mrs. Vernon
Blossom....	Miss Mary Gannon
Betty....	Miss Carman

To conclude with, eleventh time, the farce received with roars of laughter, of
TO PARIS AND BACK,
In which Mr. Sloan, Mr. Moore, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Levere, Mr. Parsloe, Mr. Baker, Mr. Oliver and Miss Floyd will appear.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY,
THANKSGIVING NIGHT,
ROMANCE AND REALITY,
Plot, Fun, Frolic,
Productive of the most
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
To conclude with, for the twelfth time,
The Laughable Farce of
TO PARIS AND BACK.
ON FRIDAY,
Second time, in consequence of the brilliant house and enthusiastic applause attending its first production on Tuesday last,
WILD OATS,
With the same splendid cast.
To conclude with
BATHING.
On SATURDAY, BENEFIT
OF
MR. BROUGHAM.
JOHN BULL
AND
MOUSTACHE MANIA.

ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF THE
CHARITABLE FUND
OF THE
ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
WINTER GARDEN,
NOV. 26, 1859.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.
The entertainment will commence with the favorite drama of "SMIKE," by the talented company of the Winter Garden, followed by the NATIONAL ANTHEM, by Miss GELLIE, Mr. HENRI DRAYTON and Mr. PARRING. Together with the effective Chorus of the Winter Garden.
DUET:
"When morning light is beaming"....Kuchen
By the Misses GELLIE.
BALLAD:
"Adelaide"....Beethoven
Mr. E. JURING.
After which, the Parlor Opera of
LOVE'S LABOR LOST,
BY MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON.
Who have kindly offered their services on this occasion.
Mr. DRAYTON will introduce in this piece, the favorite song of SIMON THE CELLARER.
The entertainment to conclude with the laughable farce of SOLON SHINGLE,
By Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and Mr. JEFFERSON.
Tickets, $1 each, to all parts of the house, can be had at the Theatre, at the Music-stores of Wm. Hall & Son and Mr. Breusing, and of the following Committee:

John C. Beales, M. D.,	John S. Bartlett, M. D.,	James Napier, John T. Walker,
E. M. Archibald, H. B. M. Consul,	Septimus Crooks, Joseph C. Wells,	John Cook, John G. Dale,
Edward F. Ward,	Dr. R. Pecnell,	Chas. B. Elliman,
Edward Walker,	Dr. Otto Rotton,	A. H. Gibbes,
Thomas Dixon,	Henry Eyre,	John R. Hoole,
Anthony Barclay,	Robert Bage,	Arthur Kendall,
Edward F. Sanderson,	Philip Pritchard, Jas. Hooper Prout,	Thos. D. Middleton, W. M. Neill,
W. D. Cuthbertson,	Robert Waller,	Geo. S. Rainsford,
William Young,	Thos. M. Braine,	Charles Vinten,
G. M. Knevitt,	Charles H. Webb.	

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
AT PALACE GARDEN,
(14th-st., near 6th-av., east entrace,)
Open every afternoon and evening.
Doors open at 1½ and 6½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children under nine years of age 15 cents.
The matchless Zoological collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
After an absence from New-York City for thirteen years, return, and are greeted with
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
No expense or pains have been spared in selecting this rare collection of animals, or in building and decorating their
NEW ZOOLOGICAL HALL,
To make it a very desirable place of
FAMILY RESORT.
A grand opportunity is here presented to all who are desirous of furnishing their children
WITH USEFUL INFORMATION,
And to advance them in the study of
NATURAL HISTORY.
Pony and Monkey Performance in the daytime only.
N. B.—In order to accommodate the many thousands who are desirous of visiting this collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
There will be an extra performance given on
THANKSGIVING MORNING.
Affording children an excellent opportunity of seeing these LIVING WONDERS.
Commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
THE RUSSIAN GIANT!
7½ feet high—weight 400 pounds.
GREATEST CURIOSITY IN THE WORLD!
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23—AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and also in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the thrilling French Drama of
EUSTACHE BAUDIN,
With a powerful and effective cast.
EUSTACHE BAUDIN....by....Mr. DELMON GRACE
MARCEL POULET....by....Mr. T. HADAWAY
The rest of the cast by the remainder of the Company.
Act I.—Scene 1.—Interior of the Auberge of Eustache. Scene 3.—Mountain Pass and Ravine. A lapse of six years! Act II.—Saloon and Gardens of the Countess d'Alberte. A lapse of seven years! Act III.—Scene 1. —A Village Inn. Scene 3.—Hall of Audience, Chateau d'Alberte.
A full-length wax figure of OSAWATOMIE BROWN, and a KNIFE found on the body of his son; a LIVING SEAL, &c., are among the curiosities.
Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents; Parquet, 13 cents extra.

CIRCUS—CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.
L. NIXON & W. T. AYMAR....Proprietors.
THANKSGIVING DAY FESTIVAL.
Three separate entertainments.
MORNING, to commence at 10 o'clock.
AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock.
EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock.
FUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
First representation of the new Pantomime,
FREAKS IN FAIRY LAND.
Splendid acts and scenes of Horsemanship—Athletic Exercises—Superb Gymnastics, &c.,
Boxes, 25 cents, Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra seats, 50 cents; seats in Private Boxes, $1 each.
The same performances will be given on Friday, EVACUATION DAY. Also, THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING.

MR. SAM COWELL,
THE GREAT MUSICAL COMEDIAN,
will have the honor of appearing for the first time in New-York, on MONDAY, Nov. 28,
at the French Theatre,
IN
SEVEN
of his
ORIGINAL!
INIMITABLE!!
CHARACTERISTIC!!!
and EXCRUCIATINGLY FUNNY
IMPERSONATIONS!!!!
His series of performances will be continued every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, until further notice.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
No. 444 Broadway.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
To conclude with the Comic Pantomime of the
MYSTIC SPELL,
With new tricks, changes, transformations, &c.
Tickets, 25 cents; commence at 7½ o'clock.
On THURSDAY NEXT, THANKSGIVING DAY,
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
Commencing at 2½ o'clock.

ROSA BONHEUR'S LAST TWO GRAND WORKS.
The Exhibition
Will shortly close at
GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY,
No. 772 Broadway,
Corner of 9th-st.
Open from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE.
"THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."
Painted by ROSSITER and MIGNOT, now on exhibition at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
TENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 evenings.
Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

CHURCH'S
"HEART OF THE ANDES,"
Now on exhibition at THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 TENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.
Open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 evenings.
Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

PALMER'S STATUE,
THE WHITE CAPTIVE,
On Exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY,
No. 629 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

PICTURE GALLERY.
FREE ADMISSION.
Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of M. P. WHITLOCK, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Open until 8 o'clock P. M.

THANKSGIVING DAY.
WAUGH'S ITALIA.
HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
Two Exhibitions—3 and 7½ o'clock.
Admission 25 cents.

CHARITY CONCERT—IN AID OF THE BUILDing Fund of the Mission Chapel of the CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison av. and 28th-st.
MR. C. JEROME HOPKINS
Having in the kindest manner volunteered a CONCERT in aid of the above object, the public are respectfully informed that it will take place at the
PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8 o'clock,
on which occasion
Miss HATTIE ANDEM, Miss HARRIET WESTERVELT,
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Mr. L. SCHREIBER, cornet a piston,
Mr. W. H. CURRIE, Mr. JOHN JAMESON, Pianists, and a QUARTETTE PARTY, will assist Mr. Hopkins.
Tickets, 50 cents, can be procured at all the drug stores of Messrs. Hegeman & Co.; at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg, Breusing, Nunns & Clark, Firth & Pond, and Halls.

NOTICE.—ALL WHO HAVE SEEN "CHURCH'S HEART OF THE ANDES" should inspect SONNTAG'S GREAT PAINTING,
"A DREAM OF ITALY,"
Which is now on view, (for a few days longer,) with upwards of 120 first class works, at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 548 BROADWAY.
Admission 25 cents. Open Day and Evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

WAUGH'S ITALIA.—TWELFTH WEEK.
TOUR OF ITALY
HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway.
MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS OF
NORTHERN, CENTRAL, AND SOUTHERN ITALY.
GOOD MUSIC.
Descriptive Lecture—Interesting and instructive.
THANKSGIVING DAY—3 and 7½ o'clock.
Every evening, at 7½ o'clock; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 3 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

THE CELEBRATED ORIGINAL
HISTORICAL PICTURE OF CHARLES THE FIRST,
PAINTED AT MADRID, IN 1623,
BY THE GREAT VELAZQUEZ,
Is now on exhibition at 650 Broadway. Admission, 25c.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—JEUDI, 24th Novembre, 1859, LE DEMI-MONDE, comedie, en 5 actes, d'Alexandre Dumas fils, Joué par Manstein, Berry, Tallot, Bertrand et Leon; Mesd. Lourettl, Darcy, Adolphe, Kerech, Antoinette.

LECTURES.

LECTURE
BY
REV. T. STARR KING.
SUBJECT
SUBSTANCE AND SHOW,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING,
NOV. 23,
At the COOPER INSTITUTE.
Tickets 25 Cents.
To be had at
No. 13 Cooper Institute and at the Door.
Doors open at 7.
Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURE BY GEORGE WM. CURTIS, ESQ.—Subject—*Democracy and Education; What they are and are not*, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, at 8 o'clock, at the 16th Baptist Church, (West 16th-st., near 8th-av.) Tickets, 25 cents, may be had at the booksellers' and at the door. Rev. Dr. Chapin will deliver the next lecture on Dec. 5.

TEA PARTY IN BROOKLYN.—THE LADIES of the First Congregational Methodist Church, in State, near Hoyt-st., will give a Tea Party on FRIDAY EVENING, 25th inst. Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, will lecture at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*George Whitfield*. Tickets, 25 cents; Lecture and Supper, 50 cents.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK AT Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Tickets 10 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Quarter commences from first lesson taken.
Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.
Private, family, or school classes attended.
Circulars at either Academy.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, now open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters, evenings for gentlemen, and mornings for ladies. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

MUSICAL.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85
East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY. Warerooms at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

AN ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE ROUND CORNERED piano-forte for sale at a sacrifice; richly finished, with round corners, bevel top, costly carvings, fluted legs, scalloped keys magnificently set with pearl, rich, powerful tone, best City makers; was made to order; has written warranty; is without a blemish; cost $375—price $210. Apply at the dwelling No. 676 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace grounds, 40th-st., for four days, from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

FIRST PREMIUM, 1859—AWARDED TO BARBERIE & BLOOMFIELD, by the American Institute, for the best Piano-fortes, on account of their power, even regulation, and especially for the quality and sweetness of their tones. Our instruments are warranted to stand in tune equal to any that are made. Wareroom and Manufactory 173 Grand-st., corner of Baxter.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

A VERY ELEGANT ROSEWOOD BOUDOIR piano to be sold at a great sacrifice for cash, as the owner is leaving the City; it is the handsomest upright piano in the City, and in perfect order; can be seen, through the kindness of T. H. CHAMBERS, at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House. Price $130.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANO-FORTES OF A VARIETY OF styles, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, all of first-class makers, fully warranted, at the lowest rates. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR quality, new and second-hand, for sale or to rent, at reduced prices. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guarranteed to give entire satisfaction.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturer, No. 357 Canal st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

FINE ARTS.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO.—CONSTANTLY on view and sale, works by the following artists: SCHEFFER, COOPER, R. A. FRENE, GHAYER, SR., TROYON, ELMIRE, BRASCASSAT, TRAYER, WILLIAMS, GUILLIMEN, BODDINGTON, and specimens of other distinguished artists, from 9 to 4½ P. M. Admittance on application at the Studio University, Washington-square, Room No. 12.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

GUINNESS' EXTRA STOUT, LONDON PORter, and Scotch Ale of all the favorite brands. A full supply constantly on hand and for sale in any quantity. Also a very fine article of New-York and Philadelphia Ale and Porter, fully equal to much of the foreign for one-half the price. A select assortment of fine Wines, Brandies, Irish and Scotch Whisky. JOHN J. STAFF, No. 86 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

A THANKSGIVING.—1,000 BOTTLES OF WHISkey, imported by JOHN McAULIFFE, No. 43 Nassau-st., indorsed by the Press, "Genuine Irish Whisky at last!" He pledges his reputation to sell the above 7 years old, in sherry butts, (personally selected on the spot.) 50c. per bottle, $2 50 per gallon.

GUINNESS & SON'S EXTRA STOUT.
For sale by their Agent,
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

HOUSEKEEPERS,
USE JAMES PYLES' DIETETIC SALERATUS, the most effectual and wholesome article ever introduced for all baking purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere.
Dépôt No. 345 Washington-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

New-York Election.

THE FINAL RESULT ON THE STATE TICKET.

The addition of the returns from this City and from Kings County enables us to present complete results upon all of the State ticket, with the exception of the Justiceship of the Court of Appeals. The Kings County returns in regard to the latter ticket are yet to come. The total official vote, with this omission, stands as follows:

Jones	252,604	Leavenworth	251,121
Church	221,266	Denniston	269,927
Vanderpoel	220,487	Dorsheimer	226,597
Tremain	221,329	Myers	266,852
Richmond	251,992	Story	250,844
Skinner	251,786	Chapin	251,422
Elderkin	261,167	Forrest	251,8[illegible]
Lewis	221,298	Hughes	266,408
Johnson	177,529	Davies	231,513

Constitutional Loan, as far as heard: For, 132,464; Against, 95,049.

The full vote, therefore, as thus obtained, enables us to present the following majorities:

Jones over Leavenworth	1,483
Skinner over Chapin	304
Forrest over Elderkin	702

The vote in this City, as announced by the Canvassers, is as follows:

Jones	38,462	Leavenworth	18,272
Vanderpoel	34,759	Dorsheimer	21,569
Church	34,574	Denniston	22,088
Skinner	38,273	Chapin	18,273
Elderkin	38,276	Forrest	18,331
Richmond	38,293	Storey	18,294
Lewis	34,63[illegible]	Hughes	21,923
Tremain	34,470	Myers	22,128
Johnson	33,155	Davies	22,995

RETURNS OF KINGS COUNTY.

The Kings County Canvassers were in session several hours yesterday, but were unable to finish the canvass owing to the neglect of canvassers in the Twelfth Ward in not making any return for officers on the Judiciary ticket. The result as to State Officers is as follows:

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Jones, Dem.........13,042 | Leavenworth, Rep...7,971

COMPTROLLER.

Church, Dem.......11,431 | Denniston, Rep......9,446

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Tremain, Dem......12,004 | Myers, Rep..........9,487

TREASURER.

Vanderpoel, Dem...11,509 | Dorsheimer, Rep....9,283

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Richmond, Dem.....12,999 | Storey, Rep..........7,984

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Skinner, Dem.......12,877 | Chapin, Rep..........7,992

STATE PRISON INSPECTOR.

Elderkin, Dem......12,950 | Forrest, Rep..........7,910

CLERK COURT OF APPEALS.

Lewis, Jr., Dem.....11,527 | Hughes, Rep..........9,387

SECOND DISTRICT—SENATORS.

Gardiner, Dem.......4,980 | Pierson, Rep..........4,910

THIRD DISTRICT—SENATORS.

Spinola, Dem........5,118 | Vergen, Rep..........4,556
Hatfield, Ind. Dem...1,052

THE MAYORALTY.

MR. HAVEMEYER ACCEPTS THE TAMMANY NOMINATION—CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE COMMITTEE.

TAMMANY HALL, Nov. 19, 1859.

HON. WM. F. HAVEMEYER.—*Sir:* At a Mayoralty Convention, held at Tammany Hall, on Saturday, the 19th inst., you were unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty.

Your acceptance of the nomination will be hailed with gratification by the Democracy, and by our citizens generally. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN KELLY, Chairman.

WM. CALDWELL, CHARLES K. SMITH, JOHN WHEELER, Secretaries.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1859.

Hon. JOHN KELLY, Chairman—*Dear Sir:* I have to-day received your note of the 19th inst., informing me that, "at a Mayoralty Convention held at Tammany Hall, on Saturday last, I was unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty," and expressing your conviction "that my acceptance of the nomination will be hailed with gratification by the Democracy and by our citizens generally."

When, on the first mention of my name by the public journals in connection with that office, I announced my determination not again to assume its duties, I did not suppose it possible that any circumstances could arise to change that resolution. Recognizing the duties which every good citizen owes to the community in which he lives, I still claim the right to be governed by my own conscientious judgment as to the considerations, both of a public and private nature, which enter into such a question as that which you have presented to me.

Having served already two terms in the Mayoralty, I felt that the surrender of my personal comfort and happiness, as well as of my private interests which it then involved, should not be repeated, without a stronger hope of public advantage than I was able to entertain, but the earnest representations of citizens of all parties, the tender to me which you have made in your nomination of Corporation Counsel, of able and faithful coöperation, with an assured identity of views as to the requirements of the Municipal Government, and your recognition, while offering a party nomination, that my duties extend alike to the whole people, induce me to yield my judgment, and to accept the nomination which you have been commissioned to offer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. F. HAVEMEYER.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Whig General Committee was held, last night, at Thorpe's Hotel, corner of Eighth-street and Broadway, Alderman JAMES WEBB in the chair.

After the Committee had been called to order, Mr. TALLMADGE stated that a delegation, according to instructions received from the Whig Committee, had waited on the American and Republican Committees, to inform them of the nomination of Mr. J. DEPEYSTER OGDEN, for Mayor. On Monday evening the delegation again waited on the Republican Executive Committee, and presented a communication requesting its concurrence in the nomination of Mr. OGDEN. This communication was read by the Committee and unanimously laid upon the table. Subsequently, Mr. OPDYKE was nominated. He (Mr. TALLMADGE) had no regard for the contempt exhibited by the Republicans for the Whigs of New-York, who, though they are few, yet are, and ever will be, firm. [Loud cheers.] The speaker proceeded to say that the delegation appointed to wait on Mr. DEPEYSTER OGDEN, had done so, but no response had been received from him. Yet it was believed that he would accept the nomination.

Mr. W. H. DRAPER trusted that the Whig Party would not surrender to Democrats or to Republicans.

Mr. TALLMADGE again took the floor, and remarked that the state of things was somewhat peculiar, and that the course of the Whigs must be a discreet one. If the Americans should take up Mr. OPDYKE, they (the Whigs) might have to stand alone. He proposed, therefore, that the question of the Mayoralty be suspended until the next meeting.

Mr. DRAPER replied that he wished to stand in the integrity of a Whig, in opposition to demoralizing Democrats or perfidious Republicans. He opposed any adjournment of the question.

Mr. TALLMADGE replied that as Mr. OGDEN had not yet declined the nomination, they could not proceed to any other nomination, or confirm that already made.

Dr. DODGE moved that a Committee should wait on Mr. OGDEN, and inform him that it was the unanimous wish of the Committee that he should accept the nomination. Carried unanimously.

Some discussion ensued on a motion to nominate candidates for Corporation Counsel and Governor of the Alms-house. Mr. WHEELER's motion to lay the subject on the table was lost.

Mr. W. T. JENNINGS was opposed to any delay in the nominations, in the hope that the Americans would adopt Mr. OPDYKE for Mayor. They would not adopt him, and the Whigs ought not to compromise their principles by seeking an alliance with them.

Mr. TALLMADGE still advised delay, at least till Saturday night.

Hon. JAMES BROOKS was of opinion that all intercourse between Republicans and Whigs was forever suspended. The Democrats of Tammany Hall would have treated the Whig Committee, bearing the honored name of DEPEYSTER OGDEN, in a more respectful manner. What might be done with Americans he did not know. It seemed to him wise to suspend the nomination of Corporation Counsel for a few days.

A motion to reconsider was passed, and the nominations were deferred. The meeting adjourned till Saturday.

TAMMANY HALL SCHOOL CONVENTIONS.

The Ward Conventions of the Tammany Hall Democracy, advertised to be held last evening, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of School Commissioner, Inspector and Trustee, assembled in a majority of the wards, in some of which nominations were made. In a majority, however, adjournments were carried, while in some few no meeting took place. The following is a *résumé* of the work done in each ward:

First Ward.—Commissioner—J. H. Williams. Inspector—Thos. Brennan. Trustees—John J. Murphy, James Fitzsimmons, John Harris.

Second Ward.—No meeting at the place designated.

Third Ward.—Adjourned till Wednesday evening.

Fourth Ward.—No meeting at the place designated.

Fifth Ward.—No meeting at the place designated.

Sixth Ward.—Commissioner—Timothy Brennan. Inspector—John H. Wedgin. Trustees—Owen Humey, Geo. Pierson, Matthew Tully.

Seventh Ward.—Adjourned to meet on Thursday evening.

Eighth Ward.—No meeting at the place designated.

Ninth Ward.—No meeting at the place designated.

Tenth Ward.—Met and and adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

Eleventh Ward.—Adjourned to meet on Friday evening.

Twelfth Ward.—Commissioner—James McHean. The other nominations will be made on Saturday evening.

Thirteenth Ward.—Adjourned to meet on Friday evening.

Fourteenth Ward.—Commissioner—Henry P. West. Inspector—Daniel Slavin. Trustees—George De Barham, John Nugent.

Fifteenth Ward.—No meeting at the place designated.

Sixteenth Ward.—Commissioner—Dewitt C. Peters. Inspector—L. H. Rasinmiller. Trustees—Wm. Caldwell, Samuel Osgood.

Seventeenth Ward.—Adjourned to meet on Friday evening.

Eighteenth Ward.—Adjourned to meet on Friday evening.

Nineteenth Ward.—Commissioner—John Wier. Inspector—Thomas Lyon. Trustees—Wm. Hitchman, James McMann.

Twentieth Ward.—Adjourned to meet on Monday evening.

Twenty-first Ward.—Commissioner—H. P. Carr. Inspector—Nelson Smith. Trustees—A. D. Benton, A. Brandon.

Twenty-second Ward.—Adjourned to meet on Monday evening.

TAMMANY FOURTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Fourth Aldermanic District Convention (Tammany) met last evening, corner of Birmingham and Madison streets, in accordance with the adjournment. J. E. KERRIGAN occupied the chair, and Mr. CHARLES MCBRIEN received the nomination for Alderman.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

The sub-Committee appointed by the Tammany Hall General Committee, to make arrangements for the election, held a meeting yesterday, and resolved to have a grand mass meeting in the course of a few days, at which JOHN VAN BUREN, JOHN A. DIX, JAMES T. BRADY and CHAS. O'CONOR (who is to preside) would speak.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

CANDIDATES FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL AND ALMS-HOUSE GOVERNOR.

The Republicans of this City met in Convention last evening at their head-quarters, No. 618 Broadway, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Corporation Counsel and Governor of the Alms-house. WM. CURTIS NOYES presided, and Messrs. LAMBIER and BALL were appointed Secretaries. Mr. NOYES, on taking the Chair, congratulated the Convention upon the present condition and future prospects of the party. There was a sharp contest over the question of the Sixth Ward delegation, which was finally decided in favor of admitting O. W. BRENNAN and his associates.

The two candidates named for Corporation Attorney were E. DELAFIELD SMITH and SOLOMON L. HULL. Upon the second ballot, Mr. HULL received 57 votes, Mr. SMITH 52, and A. W. BRADFORD 1. Mr. HULL was declared the candidate, and his nomination was then made unanimous.

There were three ballots for Almshouse Governor, the last resulting as follows: W. T. PINCKNEY, (present incumbent,) 56; JAMES M. TUTHILL, 54.

The nomination of Mr. PINCKNEY was afterwards made unanimous.

During the evening a delegation from the People's Convention was received, and a request made that they would unite with them upon one set of candidates. A resolution was adopted that such a course was inexpedient.

A Committee was appointed to apprise the candidates of their nomination.

AMERICAN COUNCILMANIC CONVENTIONS.

The American Councilmanic Convention of the Fourth District met at Odd Fellows' Hall, in Grand-street, last evening, and adjourned, after organizing, to Monday evening next.

The American Councilmanic Convention of the Fifth District met last evening at No. 327 Bowery, and after organizing by the appointment of C. CORSON, Chairman, adjourned to Monday evening.

The Convention of the Sixth District was advertised to meet, but did not—at least not at the place designated.

The Convention of the Seventh District met as advertised, and on motion, proceeded to nominate part of a ticket, as follows: CHARLES L. DECKER, Twelfth Ward; JOHN L. NOYES, Twenty-first Ward; IRA ALLEN, Twenty-second Ward. A Committee was appointed to confer with the Republicans and get them to indorse those nominated, and fill up the rest of the ticket.

A MOZART CONVENTION IN SEARCH OF A HALL.

The Mozart Hall Convention in the Fourth Councilmanic District was advertised to meet last evening, at the Sixth-Ward Hotel, in Centre-street, but when the hour arrived, the proprietor of that establishment, either not liking the adamantine appearance of the Delegates, (who numbered about fifty, and were led on by "Fatty" WELSH,) or for some other unexplained reason, declined to furnish them with a room, whereupon the Convention adjourned to the "Ivy Green," in Elm-street. It could not be expected that the proprietor of so romantic a spot as the "Ivy Green" would entertain a set of customers who had been expelled from the Sixth-Ward Hotel, and accordingly he gave them a decided and emphatic "no." They then repaired to the Shakespeare Hotel, but the keeper of that dramatic retreat, on seeing the party, turned up his nose in disgust, and gave a still more decided refusal than he of the "Ivy Green." The Convention then adjourned to the Fifth-Ward Hotel in West Broadway. Here, too, they met with a positive refusal of accommodations. They next proceeded to the basement of No. 7 Duane-street, occupied as a bar-room, but, on account of some objections on the part of the delegates to the place, or for some other reason unascertained by our reporter, they again adjourned to a liquor shop kept by ANDY SHEEHAN, in Market-street. By this time the disaffection among the delegates had broken out into open war, and patriotism began to give place to liquor. The sober ones, therefore, among the party, put their heads together, and, after a brief conference, one of them announced, in a loud voice and with an air of triumph, that "the Mozart Hall Councilmanic Convention is hereby adjourned to Wednesday evening, the 23d inst., at No. 7 Duane-street. Delegates will please be punctual in their attendance."

ORGANIZING FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CONFLICT.

A well-attended meeting of the Republicans of the Sixteenth Ward was held, last evening, at Friendship Hall, in West Sixteenth-street, for the purpose of organizing for the campaign of 1860, and effecting a union of all the opposition elements in support of Republican nominations. The following officers were unanimously elected:

For President—William R. Stafford.
Vice-Presidents—Stuart L. Woodford, Mordecai L. Marsh.
Secretaries—Charles A. Clark, Adrian Graff, Jr.
Treasurer—Stephen W. Jones.

This is the first movement in the City by way of preparation for the Presidential campaign, and shows an unwonted degree of alertness on the part of the Republicans.

POLITICS AT THE SOUTH.

A public meeting was held in Barbour County, Va., on the 7th, concerning the Harper's Ferry affair. A Committee of thirteen was appointed to notify all Abolitionists to leave the county within sixty days. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the invasion, thanking Governor WISE and President BUCHANAN for their course, and Governor PACKER of Pennsylvania for having promptly surrendered COOK, and declaring their purpose to insist upon the surrender of all accomplices in other States, no matter who they might be. They also declare that, notwithstanding the invasion,

"We assert a confidence in the conservative element and spirit of the mass of the Northern people, and that our brethren there will unite with us in strengthening the bonds of government—the preservation of law and order, and in suppressing the incendiary movements and purposes of an infuriated and misguided portion of their population, who blindly plot the destruction of the Union."

A meeting of the Opposition Party was held in Barbour County on the same day. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the extravagance and corruption of the present Administration, and declaring their readiness to "support the nominee of a National Convention of the Opposition Party, if he he be a good and true man."

An Opposition meeting was also held in Accomac County, at which resolutions were adopted declaring it to be essential to the continuance of the union of these United States, and the peace and welfare of the country, that the Opposition Party nominate as their candidates in 1860, for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, *men who are opposed to all Slavery agitation and sectionalism, in any shape or form*, whether it be that of the fire-eaters of the South, the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine of SEWARD, or that of Territorial Sovereignty as advocated by DOUGLAS, which is equally pernicious to the peace of the country.

The Washington correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, thus speaks of the political effect of the Harper's Ferry affair:

"Its effect will be to unite the South. But the South can not stand alone. She must be lent a helping hand, and that must be extended from the Northwest. Unless those States go along with the South, SEWARD is as good as President, and the Union is as good as severed. The aim of the Democracy is therefore to select some man, who, above all others, is strong in the Northwest. Who is that man? Every body knows *who he is!* There are few men here who do not agree that the stock of DOUGLAS has risen far above par."

The Richmond *Whig* says that the silence of the North concerning the Brown invasion convinces them that the whole North sympathizes with it, or that those who do not are so small a minority that they dare not take any public action. It comes to the conclusion that the South must protect herself,—and it recommends the following as the best method of meeting the crisis:

"What is the North to do without the markets of the South? This is the string upon which we must play, to bring the North to its senses. Our Legislature will soon be in session. Let them pass a law imposing a license tax upon the merchant who sells an article manufactured at or imported from the North, and thereby encourage direct foreign trade. Let them protect our own domestic manufactures; let them complete our leading lines of internal improvements,—and as our railroads are built with the people's money, let them require the Presidents (who are mostly too fond of taking pleasant excursions to the North) to purchase at home every article they may require, provided they can get it on fair terms, and of as good quality as they can at the North. This policy will keep our money at home, enrich the merchant, the manufacturer and the farmer, and withdraw from our Northern *brethren* the aid and comfort we so lavishly bestow on them, to forge our chains. Do this, and Northern capital will find its way to our cities, for investment in commerce and manufactures. Do this, and the mechanics of the North, instigated by their innate sagacity, will transfer their workshops to the more genial South, where no ice impedes the turning water-wheel. Do this, and you avert the storm, and strengthen us for any future shock that may occur."

The Louisville *Journal* reviews the position of the various prominent parties at the North who have been charged with complicity in the Harper's Ferry invasion. It thus concludes:

"While thus charging home upon some of the Republican leaders, that, according to present appearances, they are very far from being guiltless in regard to the Harper's Ferry tragedy, we should not omit to repeat the expression of our perfect conviction that more than nineteen-twentieths of that party had as little to do with it, and as little knowledge of it, as the men of any other party in the nation. If we believed, as some of the Southern Democratic organs profess to believe, that the masses of the great party of the North connived at the projected insurrection or now approve it, we should consider the American people accursed as a nation. We should wish to see the Union dissolved to-day."

The Columbia *South Carolinian* advises the South to stand united, so as to take whatever action the result of the Presidential election may render necessary. The result of the New-York election, it says, renders Mr. SEWARD's nomination nearly certain, and it adds:

"His election would be the act of planting a battery of destruction in the most commanding position, and for the South to wait until its terrible volleys were opened upon her social structure would be an unpardonable act of political folly and supineness."

The Mobile *Register* draws the following picture of the political opponents of Judge DOUGLAS in the South: "And political fanaticism is not confined to the North of our land. We have men in our midst, among them devoted, self-sacrificing, heroic patriots, who will knowingly misrepresent an opponent, close their ears to the truth, falsify facts, bring wanton accusations, and, if need be, do deeds of blood in behalf of the country they love and the cause they have espoused. There are those men who, believing a separate existence to be the paramount blessing to the South, think all means pure to lead to that end. We know those who, when reproached with a false accusation against a man or men, replied: 'We know it is not so; but our people are supine, they must be roused, they must be trained to resistance.' And feeling that they are animated by patriotic and not selfish motives, they unhesitatingly fan the fire of prejudice, and feed it with whatever lies ready to their hands. Of this nature is, to a great extent, the opposition to Mr. DOUGLAS. A portion of his most bitter opponents *have no other objection to him than their belief that his election would perpetuate the Union, and throw back Southern nationality fifty years.* Hence they will pass silently, or even repeat, charges the falsest, insinuations the most unjust, assertions the most baseless, provided only they tell against this one man."

THE PRESIDENCY IN VIRGINIA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would beg to call your attention to the first response which has been made in Virginia to the clamor of the Richmond *Enquirer* for protective legislation in the Territories. The first mass-meeting of the Democracy which has taken place in Virginia, preparatory to the campaign of 1860, came off at Martinsburgh, Berkeley County, last week. It was presided over by Hon. C. J. FAULKNER, and is reported to have been large and enthusiastic. The significance of the meeting is not impaired by the locality, Berkeley being the adjoining county to Charlestown, the seat of the late trial and present alleged excitement.

Among the resolutions unanimously adopted were the following:

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the coöperation of all who regard the preservation of the Union, under the Constitution, as the paramount issue, *and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic Slavery*, which seek to embroil the States, and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "Slavery question," upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—*non-interference by Congress with Slavery in State and Territory or in the District of Columbia.*

Resolved, That the Democracy of Berkeley decline to indicate any choice of a candidate for the next Presidency, believing that the Democratic Party of the Union, acting through its representatives at Charleston, will consider neither sectional preferences nor personal ambitions in making its selection, but be governed solely by a regard for the best interests of the country and the maintenance of those cardinal principles which have been shown by experience to be most conducive to our national advancement. This meeting, therefore, hereby expresses the willingness of the Democrats of Berkeley to support with cordiality and zeal whomsoever may be the choice of the Charleston Convention, be he from the North, South, East or West, provided he be a sound national and conservative Democrat, true to all the principles of the party, devoted to the honor and prosperity of the whole country, and determined to recognize, maintain and defend the constitutional rights of the South.

Resolved, That as citizens of a border county, peculiarly interested in the right uses of the present crisis, and no less devoted to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, we rejoice to recognize and to applaud the prompt and patriotic action of Gov. PACKER, of Pennsylvania, in the trying position in which it placed him. If the spirit which animated him shall assert its power throughout the Northern States, it will allay the apprehensions and confirm the hopes of honest patriots throughout our still united country.

Not altogether wanting in significance is the failure of Berkeley County to nominate Gov. WISE for the Presidency. If His Excellency has any strength in Virginia it is supposed to lie in the district lately represented in Congress by Mr. FAULKNER, but it appears not to have developed itself in the late meeting either by indorsing the Governor or his views of party policy.

The compliment to Gov. PACKER, the present Douglas Democratic Executive of Pennsylvania, for his prompt and efficient execution of the laws, is not an unimportant symptom of the temper of the meeting.

Will the *Inquirer* tell us what is to pay in Virginia? Is Douglas stock rising there as it is everywhere else? And will our servile officeholders at the North be pleased to make a note of this initial step of preparation in the Old Dominion for the contest of 1860.

A WATCHER OF THE SIGNS.

SENATOR GWIN IN REPLY TO MR. DOUGLAS.

The Washington *Constitution*, of yesterday morning, contains a letter from Hon. W. M. GWIN in reply to Judge DOUGLAS's accusation that in referring to the record in the case of CHASE's amendment he omitted half of it. He says:

"The charge thus made by Judge DOUGLAS is, to say the least, entirely unwarranted and unfounded, as is proved by the record. The 'record' from which I quoted in my letter is the official Journal of the Senate of the United States. From it the amendments of Messrs. CHASE and TRUMBULL are extracted in full, without the change, omission, or addition of a single word or letter. In both cases no amendment was made or even proposed to either of said amendments from the date of their being offered in the Senate by Messrs. CHASE and TRUMBULL until the final vote was taken on both propositions. That there may be no further controversy on this subject I append hereto certified copies of the Senate Journal, with the yeas and nays on both the amendments."

[Advertisement.]

REAL ESTATE SALE.
No. 414 Broadway.

This valuable lot and house, 26 feet 10 inches front, and 85 feet deep, next to the corner of Canal-street, on Broadway, will positively be sold by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, on this Wednesday, 23d November, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, and under the direction of MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER, Referee.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT SACRIFICE.—Thousands of ladies are daily crowding the store of Messrs. CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street. Thousands of dollars are daily sacrificed in this establishment in the immense reduction of rich dress, and thousands of dollars' worth the same goods are still offered up at the shrine of necessity. Rich silk robes, rich dress silks, rich French merinos, rich Paris delaines, and all other rich dress goods, are now offered at a positive reduction of 40 per cent. on the original cost.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO KNOW A GENTLEMAN.—When you meet a man with one of KNOX's hats on his head you can set him down as being a gentleman and a man of taste. What a difference a hat makes in the appearance of a person, especially one of KNOX's—there is such style and elegance about it. Call on KNOX, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and examine his superb assortment of hats and caps.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Diptheria, scarlatina and croup are prevailing to an alarming extent among children of all ages; by using these famous antiseptic remedies on the first symptoms of the disease, parents will be spared excessive grief and trouble.

[Advertisement.]

MONSTROUS! REALLY MONSTROUS!—That Russian Giant, just arrived at Barnum's Museum, is a wonder. You should see that tremendous individual. All other giants are pigmies beside him. Splendid drama of "Eustache" repeated at Barnum's this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles.* For sale by all druggists and at the dépôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 22.

$5,000	U. S. 5s '74	103⅜	25	Erie Railroad	7⅜
1,000	Virginia St. 6s	93⅜	19	do	7⅜
4,000	Missouri St. 6s	84⅜	32	Hudson River R	40⅞
11,000	do	84⅜	30	do	41
4,000	E. R. 1st M. B	89½	5	do s30	41
2,000	E. R. 3d M. B. '83	67	10	Harlem Railroad	10
3,000	do	68	150	Harlem R. Pref	36
5,000	do	69	15	N. H. & Hartford R.	124
1,000	E. R. 4th M. B	45	1500	Reading Railroad	38
1,000	E. R. C. bs. '71	26	72	Michigan Cen. R	40⅜
3,000	H. R. R. 1st m	103½	100	Mich. So. & N. I. R	6⅜
2,000	do	103¾	20	do	6⅜
1,000	La C. & M. L. G. bs.	12⅞	550	Panama Railroad	136
2,000	do	13	50	do s60	136¼
1,000	G. & C. 1st mo	93¼	75	do s60	135½
3,000	do	93⅜	50	do s10	136
10	Park Bank	108⅜	50	do s60	136
200	Penn. C. C. b30	84	100	do	136⅜
200	Del. & H. C. Co. b60	100	5	do	136⅜
155	do	99¾	60	do	136⅜
50	Pacific M. S. Co. s60	73	50	do	137
65	do	73⅜	300	Ill. Central R	60⅜
100	do s30	73⅜	100	do s60	60
170	do	73¼	70	do	60⅛
50	do b60	73⅞	150	do b6	60⅛
250	do b60	74	150	do	60⅛
50	do s10	73¾	200	Gal. & Chicago R	72⅛
430	do	74	150	do	72⅜
1036	N. Y. Central R	80⅜	250	do b30	72⅛
100	do b60	80½	100	do	72⅜
200	do ....btw	80⅝	200	Chic. & Rock Is. R.	63⅝
50	do s60	80⅜	200	do ....btw	63⅛
450	do	80⅜	550	do	63⅜
21	do	80⅜	10	2d-av. Railroad	101

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 5s '74	103¾	50	Reading R b60	38⅜
6,000	E. R. 1st M. Bs	90	62	Mich. Cen. R	41
2,000	Chi. & R. I. Bs	92½	50	Galena & Chic. R	72⅜
300	Pac. Mail S. Co	74⅜	100	do b60	73
50	do b60	75	50	do s30	72¾
250	do b15	75	500	Harlem R. Pref	36
50	do s60	74⅜	100	do b7	36
25	do	75	50	Panama R s10	137¾
50	do	75⅜	50	do	137⅜
50	do b60	75⅜	200	do	137
300	N. Y. Cen. R b60	80⅜	50	do s10	136½
25	Erie Railroad	7⅜	50	do	136⅜
150	do	7⅜	50	do s30	136⅜
100	Hud. River R b30	41⅜	25	do	135⅜
150	do	41⅜	25	do	136
100	do b30	41⅜	115	Chic. & Rock Isl. R.	63⅜
50	do	41¾			

TUESDAY, Nov. 22—P. M.

There was a decided increase to-day in the speculative spirit of the Stock Exchange, and the advance on several descriptions was quite rapid. Panama shares led off in the forenoon at 136 ⅌ cent., being a further rise of 1 ⅌ cent. on the movement of yesterday, and 4 ⅌ cent. above the opening price on Monday. The demand soon absorbed 1,000 shares at this figure, cash, and 135¼@½, seller 60 days, all on the printed list of sales, and before the early Board dispersed 137½ ⅌ cent., cash, was paid, and 137, seller 60 days, bid. On the assembling of the Second Board, 137¾ ⅌ cent. was paid, and more stock offered, and this appeared, for the moment, to be the turning point. Further sales were made at 137@136½@136, and the last figure bid for more at the very close. The movement was almost as striking in Pacific Mail and Hudson River shares. The first opened in the forenoon with some appearance of dragging at 73@73½, but soon advanced to 74 ⅌ cent. At the Second Board the demand was renewed at 74¾@75@75¼, closing finally 75@75⅛ ⅌ cent. The orders for Hudson River Shares carried the stock from 40⅛ up to 42 ⅌ cent., which price was paid after the printed list in the afternoon, and bid at the close. Two of the Western Shares, Galena and Rock Island, also showed more strength, although the first-named was strongly opposed by the *short* sellers early in the day. Some ten-day contracts, made last week at 71⅜@71½, fell due to-day, with no superabundant supply of cash stock. The price, after opening weak at 72½, went gradually up to 73@73½, at the close. The advance in Rock Island was to 63⅝@¾ ⅌ cent. Illinois Central was weak at the opening, 60⅛ ⅌ cent., and but partially recovered through the day, closing at 60½ ⅌ cent. The other Western shares were quiet, at steady prices. New-York Central opened at the closing rate of Monday, 80⅝. The first demand was supplied at that rate, but on the subsequent call of the stock 80½@⅝ ⅌ cent. was paid at the Board, and the stock was subsequently taken privately at the same figures, 80½, seller 10 days, bid at the close of business in the afternoon. Erie shares were ⅛@¼ higher, and a good demand shown for the Bonds of the Company, none of which appeared to be influenced in the slightest measure by the notice from Albany of legal proceedings to enforce payment of interest on the First Mortgage of $3,000,000, for which the State of New-York, through her Comptroller, is the Trustee. The amount of coupons overdue is $210,000, which, under any legal circumstances, could be paid off in a brief period, on order to the present Receiver from the Supreme Court. The Third Mortgage sold up from 67 to 69 ⅌ cent., without bringing out over $10,000. The First Mortgage at 90 ⅌ cent. The Convertibles at 26 ⅌ cent. Hudson First Mortgage brought 103½@103¼, and Galena Firsts 93½ ⅌ cent. The State list was again weak on Virginias, on a supply said to come from some of the interior Free Banks of that State. The Federal Fives of 1874 advanced to 103¾ ⅌ cent. The general market in the afternoon closed firm.

Our inquiries in reference to Money rates to-day led to no change in our previous quotations. A leading Discount House reports very prime lists of indorsed bills, 90 days to 6 months, at 6½@7 ⅌ cent., and shorter dates, in the shape of prime 60 day acceptances, at 6 ⅌ cent., with exceptional cases at 5½ ⅌ cent. Demand Loans to the Stock Brokers' rate, 5@6 ⅌ cent., find private lenders, and 6 ⅌ cent. at Bank, with only a moderate employment to day. The Bill Brokers are borrowers to some extent on pledge of their Receivables at from 6 to 7 ⅌ cent.

The *Asia's* mail for Europe to-morrow will not be a very heavy one. The Exchanges have been steady at the figures of last week, but not a large general business done. The leading Bankers have made credit settlements and drawn to a fair extent at 110 on London, while Southern Bank bills were done at 109¾@⅞. On Paris f.5.15@f.5.13¾@60 days; some parcels of Southern Bank bills, with indorsement here, sold at f.5.15⅝ net. There was less done at Sight on either London or Paris than last week, and no Gold engagements are reported from the ship's office this afternoon. The Export of Cotton from the Southern ports this week is 93,000 bales, the heaviest of the season.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us by Messrs. THOMPSON BROS.:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	3-10@ —
New-England	1-5@ —
New-Jersey	1-5@ —
Philadelphia	¼@ —
Baltimore	⅜@ —
Interior Pennsylvania	⅝@ ¾
Interior Maryland	⅝@ ¾
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	¾@ ⅞
South Carolina and Georgia	⅜@ ½
North Carolina	1⅛@1¼
Virginia	⅝@ ¾
Illinois and Wisconsin	2⅜@ —
Michigan	1 @ —
Tennessee	1⅜@1—
Free Indiana	1⅜@1—
Louisiana	½@ ¾
Mobile	¾@ —
Canada	½@ ⅝
Missouri	1¼@1⅜

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants, per acre	100	110
80 acre warrants, per acre	84	90
120 acre warrants, per acre	71	76
160 acre warrants, per acre	71	76

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	¾ dis.
Bank of England Notes ⅌ £	$4 86
Bank of France Notes ⅌ Fc	18c.
United States Post-office Scrip	7@8 dis.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dols	$1 06@ —	Old Am. Qr. Dols.	1 02@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 08@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	23@
Five-franc pcs	98@ —	Span. ⅛ & 1-16 Dols.	1 27@ —
French Crowns	1 10@ —	*Gold.*	
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Sovereigns	4 85@ 4 87
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Twenty francs	3 85@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten-thaler pcs	7 86@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Ten-guilder pcs	3 98@ —
Species	1 08@ —	Spanish Doub'n.	16 25@16 30
Old Am. Half Dols.	1 04½@—	Patriot Doub'n.	15 65@15 70
		Gold.—Am. Old	6c. prem.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $177,742; payments, $329,858; balance this afternoon, $5,544,383.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD, OCT. 1.

Capital Stock		$13,118,992
Funded Debt		10,781,833
Miscellaneous Accounts		285,325
Profits expended on Road		6,092,316
Total		$30,278,376
Road and Branches	$27,703,540	
Ohio Central Bonds	400,000	
Material and Accounts	802,697	
Bonds in Sinking Fund	1,146,556	
Cash in Treasury	226,583	—$30,278,376

Revenue.	1858.	1859.	Decrease.
Main Stem	$3,856,485	$3,618,618	$237,867
Washington Branch	469,422	442,219	27,203
Northwestern Virginia	248,204	240,171	7,832
Total	$4,573,912	$4,301,009	$272,903
EXPENSES.			
Main Stem	$2,531,199	$1,684,997	$846,201
Washington Branch	202,453	173,679	28,774
Northwestern Virginia	253,252	198,270	54,982
Total	$2,986,905	$2,056,947	$929,958

Total decrease of working expenses	$929,958
Total decrease of Gross Revenue	272,903
Total increase of Net Earnings	$657,054

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Nov. 14.	Nov. 21.	Nov. 14.	Nov. 21.
Philadelphia	3,252,000	3,211,000	695,000	631,000
North America	2,669,535	2,694,311	638,846	577,076
Farm. & Mech.	3,931,027	3,946,135	1,068,339	944,177
Commercial	1,609,000	1,557,000	310,000	246,000
Mechanics'	1,818,124	1,756,354	239,691	246,503
N. Liberties	1,330,000	1,305,000	143,000	165,000
Southwark	970,069	982,256	232,670	216,360
Kensington	799,825	803,264	190,097	227,890
Penn Township	862,626	844,593	165,440	178,654
Western	1,292,889	1,296,645	286,962	302,218
Manuf. & Mech.	1,185,805	1,171,550	136,635	127,760
Commerce	660,333	654,714	247,477	186,681
Girard	2,171,283	2,123,495	245,222	240,204
Tradesmen's	594,500	572,982	96,531	102,583
Consolidation	493,261	499,438	65,672	54,161
City	835,727	830,236	83,796	112,290
Commonwealth	380,392	385,270	98,849	73,065
Corn Exchange	411,339	398,530	63,638	62,590
Union	358,791	365,069	70,698	61,077
Total	25,621,72	25,401,032	4,973,574	4,755,889

BANKS.	DEPOSITS.		CIRCULATION.	
	Nov. 14.	Nov. 21.	Nov. 14.	Nov. 21.
Philadelphia	1,478,000	1,424,000	254,000	252,000
North America	1,625,415	1,640,144	264,113	240,215
Farm. & Mech.	2,860,891	2,779,495	371,250	353,695
Commercial	901,000	775,000	147,000	145,000
Mechanics'	937,786	907,536	150,125	150,375
N. Liberties	886,000	887,000	127,000	127,000
Southwark	674,276	693,004	103,180	99,785
Kensington	568,422	639,797	125,635	123,245
Penn Township	584,928	592,269	97,080	99,880
Western	903,376	927,897	120,980	121,675
Manuf. & Mech.	609,850	586,940	119,105	120,895
Commerce	486,073	460,724	80,240	76,206
Girard	957,823	931,535	201,096	198,320
Tradesmen's	409,847	389,202	86,120	83,768
Consolidation	272,900	274,267	97,680	87,890
City	424,454	444,110	106,410	111,820
Commonwealth	224,229	211,325	95,735	96,585
Corn Exchange	261,462	242,914	91,755	86,325
Union	206,693	191,312	85,855	80,440
Total	15,212,918	14,978,230	2,724,358	2,654,119

Pittsburgh City Repudiation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being interested in the proceedings of a meeting of Bondholders of the City of Milwaukee noted in your paper, and while in consultation with others on the subject I was casually shown the copy of a letter from a distinguished financial house in this City to one of their correspondents in Paris in reply to an inquiry as to the condition of Pittsburgh, and the hopes of its resuming payment of interest on its loans, which so well describes that condition, as well as of other municipal borrowers in our country, that I am induced to ask the favor of its publication as a fair specimen of the replies to European inquirers necessarily made, and pointing to their only reliance for payment, viz: *the good faith of the municipal authorities and the people with whom the power rests.*

A BONDHOLDER.

[COPY REFERRED TO.]

GENTLEMEN: In regard to the disgraceful position taken by a political majority of the citizens of Pittsburgh, attempting the repudiation of their Bonds, we can only report that the question is still before the Court, and it is thought by many of her best people will be favorably decided, so as to compel an honest course and ultimate payment. The case must go to the Supreme Court of the United States before a *final* decision can be reached, and the process is therefore slow. With Governments, both State and Municipal, *good faith, and not law*, is the chief element of security, which makes it almost an absurdity to talk about *illegality* in such cases. Who would have believed that the second city as to population and wealth, in the second State of this Union, would ever attempt the dishonesty or encounter the disgrace of repudiation?

The only redeeming feature is that the most respectable, most wealthy and leading portion of the citizens of Pittsburgh have held public meetings, and expressed their *condemnation* of the action of those who resist payment, and are using all the influence of their character in *favor of good faith and honesty.* Unfortunately there is in that city, as we are informed, a very large population of *Germans* and *Irish*, of the lower classes, and all these *have votes. They*, we learn, are the most clamorous *for repudiation*, and are difficult subjects to deal with. With a Native American population we do not believe such a question would be raised, and yet the country must bear the odium of whatever is voted by "*the people.*" This universal franchise is our *greatest evil* and *weakness.*

Exchanges.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

Exchange on New-York, 2 per cent. premium for currency, and ½ per cent. premium on gold.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

Exchange on New-York, 60 days, 1⅞@2¼ ⅌ cent. discount; do. at sight, ¼@⅜ discount.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 21.

Exchange on New-York, ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. discount.

MOBILE, Monday, Nov. 21.

Exchange on New-York unaltered.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

Exchange on New-York par to 1-20 ⅌ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

Sight Exchange on New-York 1-10 ⅌ cent. premium.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives 93¾; Reading Railroad 19⅜; Morris Canal 48⅜; Long Island Railroad 10⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad 37⅞.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Capital stock	$35,931,700
Loans and discounts	59,488,000
Specie	5,046,000
Due from other Banks	7,110,000
Due to other Banks	6,908,000
Deposits	19,556,000
Circulation	6,816,800

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 22—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Demand moderate, quotations unchanged. WHEAT closed firmer, with a good demand; sales early; 15,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1; 12,000 Canada Club, at $1 02½; later, 6,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at 99c.; 12,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, to arrive, at $1 03; 6,000 bushels ditto, from store, at $1 03; 3,000 bushels extra ditto, from store, at $1 05; 24,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring, to arrive, at $1 03; 5,000 bushels White Ohio at $1 31. CORN quiet, with small sales of new at 60c.@61c. Other grains quiet. WHISKY nominal at 25c. CANAL FREIGHTS—No through shipments. *Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat. *Exports*—26 000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Nov. 22—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull, but unchanged in price. WHEAT firm and in better demand; sales 6,500 bushels. Milwaukee Club at $1 07½; 3,000 bushels Red Michigan at $1 23, and 9,000 bushels strictly prime White Canadian at $1 34. RYE dull; sales 3,400 bushels Canadian at 73c. BARLEY, OATS and PEAS quiet. The violent southeasterly wind keeps back a fleet of grain vessels, and the receipts in consequence are light, consisting of 25,300 bushels Wheat, 120 bushels Barley, 1,800 bushels Rye, 1,300 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 8,600 bushels Barley, 2,300 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

COTTON buoyant and advanced ⅛c.; sales to-day 11,500 bales, at 11c.@11⅛c. for Middling; sales of the last three days 33,500 bales; receipts of the same time 37,500 bales, against 43,000 bales in the same period last year; increased receipts at this port to date 99,500 bales. SUGAR buoyant and ⅛c. higher; fair to fully fair, 7c.@7⅛c. MOLASSES 41c. PORK quiet; Mess $15. Freights on Cotton to Liverpool, ⅜d. Sterling Exchange 8¾@9¼ premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 21.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 12,500 bales. The *Canada's* news caused greater firmness, prices were stiffer, but quotations unchanged. Receipts ahead of last year to Friday last, 101,500 bales. Receipts of all the Southern ports ahead of last year, 130,500 bales. Freights of Cotton to Liverpool declined 1-16d., @⅜d., and to Havre at 1 1-16c. SUGAR firm. CORN dull at 75c.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 22—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet, but advanced 2c. @3c.; sales, 10,000 bushels at 87c.; 40,000 bushels No. 2, at 85c. CORN active; sales, 25,000 bushels, at 45⅛c. OATS steady. *Receipts*—1,800 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—3,400 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 11,500 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

FLOUR dull; Howard-street, $5 37½. WHEAT quiet; sales 12,000 bushels at $1 30@$1 45. CORN firm; White, 84c.@85c.; yellow, 86c.@87c. PROVISIONS steady. MESS PORK, $15. BACON, 10c. WHISKY dull.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

FLOUR dull; superfine $5 12½@$5 25. WHEAT firm; sales 6,500 bushels red at $1 27@$1 30; white, $1 41@$1 44. CORN firm; sales 3,000 bushels; new, 68c.@70½c. WHISKY steady at 27c.@27½c.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

FLOUR active. WHEAT active but unchanged in price. CORN dull. OATS steady. *Receipts*—1,500 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—360 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Nov. 22—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady; superfine $4 62½; fancy $5; extra $5 62½. WHEAT dull and declined 3c. OATS quiet. BARLEY dull at 60c. PEAS at 50c.@55c.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

FLOUR quiet, at $4 75@$5 for superfine. WHEAT quiet. *Receipts*—3,300 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments*—2,300 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

FLOUR quiet, at $5 25 for superfine. WHEAT quiet, at $1 12½@$1 23. *Shipments*—4,400 bbls. Flour, 8,500 bushels Wheat.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 21.

COTTON market easier, but quotations unchanged; sales to-day 1,300 bales.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 4,700 bales at a decline of ⅛c.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 7,000 bales at 10½c.@10¾c. for Middling. Sales of three days 16,750 bales. Receipts of three days 4,500 bales. EXCHANGES on London 8@8¼ ⅌ cent. premium.

MOBILE, Monday, Nov. 21.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day 3,000 bales, at 10⅝c. @10¾c. for Middling.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails by the *Asia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Wednesday, Nov. 23, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

The mails by the *De Soto*, hence for Havana, will close at the New-York Post-office on Monday, Nov. 28, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Asia	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hungarian	Nov. 26	Portland	Liverpool.
New-York	Nov. 26	New-York	Bremen.
Canada	Nov. 30	Boston	Liverpool.
John Bell	Dec. 2	New-York	Glasgow.
Vigo	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

John Bell	Nov. 2	Glasgow	New-York
Prince Albert	Nov. 3	Galway	New-York
City of Washing'n.	Nov. 9	Liverpool	New-York
Vigo	Nov. 9	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	Nov. 12	Liverpool	New-York
City of Manch'ter	Nov. 16	Glasgow	New-York
Niagara	Nov. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Ocean Queen	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York

FOR THE WEST INDIES, &C.

De Soto	Nov. 23	New-York	Havana.
Karnak	Dec. 9	New-York	Nas. & Ha.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 56 | Sun sets.... 4 37 | Moon sets.... 4 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 37 | Gov. Island. 7 26 | Hell Gate.... 8 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 22.

Cleared.

Steamship Asia, Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers Novelty, Bell, Philadelphia, ——; F. Cadwalader, Pierson, Baltimore; Thos. Swann, Ramsey, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Ocean Telegraph, Little, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Chase, Edwards, Charleston, N. H. Brigham; Martha, Rich, Melbourne, ——; Mercury, French, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Helvetia, (Brem.,) Poppe, Charleston, Poppe & Co.; Pentucket, Leighton, Aspinwall, Ynaga, Del Valle & Co.

Brigs Pizarro, Sturges, Mobile, N. H. Brigham; S. M. Newhall, (Br.,) Elizabethport, Post & Small; Naiad, Chase, Cienfuegos, ——.

Schooners Dauphin, (Fr.,) Vertier, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Oregon, Krause, Washington, ——; M. Peavy, Armstrong, Bath, G. L. Hatch & Co.; Era, Chamberlin, Boston, J. W. McKee; J. M. Hughes, Howard, Newbern, J. S. Davis; Stranger, Dibble, Norwalk, ——; Wolcott, Parker, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; S. J. Waring, Smith, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.

Sloop Blackstone, Allen, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Saturday, 19th, passed in the river bound up, schr. Anna N. Bendell, from Havana, also schr. Plandome, Brown, for New-York. Sunday, 6:30 A. M., 30 miles S. W. from Frying-pan Shoals, passed steamship Montgomery. Monday, 3:15 A. M., 40 miles N. from Hatteras, passed steamship Florida.

Steamer Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. On the 21st inst., at 3 P. M., passed a large schooner ashore 10 miles N. of Barnegat; lies broadside on, and heads to the N.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Liberty, Atkins, New-Orleans Nov. 1, and S. W. Pass the 5th, with mdse. to T. P. Stanton.

Ship Robert Centre, Arnold, Flushing 45 ds., in ballast to Bremer & Caldwell. Has had heavy westerly gales for the last 30 ds.

Ship Wabash, (of Bath,) Purrington, Bordeaux 48 ds., with mdse. to C. C. Duncan. 18th inst., off George's Shoal, saw a quantity of pine boards. From lon. 30 to 60 has had nothing but heavy westerly gales, lost sails, &c.

Brig Timandre, (of San Francisco,) Turner, Salem 2 ds., in ballast to W. T. Coleman & Co. Came to this port to load for Buenos Ayres.

Brig Titania, (of Eastport,) Appleby, East Harbor, T. I., 6th inst., with salt to C. E. Knox.

Schr. Kensington, (of Charleston, S. C.,) McKay, Savanna la Mar Oct. 18, with pimento, &c., Brett, Son & Co. Left no Am. vessels. Oct. 18, 300 yards N. of Cape Antonio light, saw a large vessel ashore, with her three lower masts standing. Oct. 28, lat. 29 57, lon. 71 27, experienced a severe hurricane, commencing at S. S. E., the barometer 29 20, hove to under bare poles, the sea unshipped the main-boom and broke the gaft, washing most of the sail out of the gasket, carried away mainsheet and boom-tackle; expecting the vessel to founder, hove over part of the cargo; from Oct. 28 to Nov. 10, was hove too, the wind varying from N. E. to N. W., and blowing severe gales.

Schr. Phebe, Morrow, Havana 12 ds., with fruit and sugar to Thomas Gilmartin. 20th inst., off Hatteras, saw steamship Moses Taylor, hence for Havana.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Norris, Boston 36 hours, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Isabella, Faulalin, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Copia, Bearse, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. J. L. Harding, Holmes, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. H. Turner, Low, Philadelphia, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Flight, Huntley, Philadelphia, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Allan Downing, Rice, Philadelphia, with coal, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Richard Law, Keen, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Perseverance, Bolt, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Celestia, Smith, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Robert Smith, Wilcox, Portland 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Thomas B. Smith, Briggs, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Glide, Lovell, Albany, mdse., for Boston.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Layton, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Tyrone, Strout, Albany, staves for Portland.

BELOW—Br. brig Emily, from Turk's Island. Also one bark and one brig.

WIND—During the day from N. E. to N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Marion, for Charleston; Alabama, for Savannah. Ships Germania, (Prus.,) for Baltimore; Clifton, for Chastelain.

The ship Great Republic, for San Francisco, is anchored at the S. W. Spit.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship North Star, previously reported ashore on French Keys, was this morning taken on the Great Balance Dock for repairs. On the starboard side of her bottom she is badly chaffed, also some four or five frames broken, and her keel, forward for several feet, is worn away to the garboard streak.

SCHR. J. D. STANLEY—SQUAN BEACH, Nov. 19.—The cargo is all shipped from the Beach, and is on its way to the City. She has been hove head off shore, and the next tide may float her off.

The ship N. Larrabee, (previously reported,) lies on the bottom in four fathoms of water. The prospect of saving ship and cargo are small.—(By telegraph.)

ST. JOHN, N. F., Nov. 8.—The schr. G. Hoffman, of Fall River, Capt. Lewis, which sailed from New-York Sept. 16 for St. Jago, N. F., put into Bay Bulls, about 18 miles S. of this port, being strained and otherwise disabled so that the mate and seamen have refused to proceed any further in her.

KEY WEST, Nov. 17.—The last news from the ship Heidleburg is very favorable. The wreckers have pumped her out, and she has been moved 73 feet. If the weather continues fair she will be got off. About 3,000 bales cotton have been saved from the ships Heidleburg, Charles Crocker, and Eliza Mallory; the two last named vessels are full of water, and will no doubt be lost. The bark Mary Coe, and brig North, both ashore north of Jupiter Inlet, have also bilged. The wreckers will make an effort to save their cargoes.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

BRISTOL, Eng., Nov. 4.—The following vessels have met with damage during the gales of Oct. 25 and Nov. 1: The bark Savannah, of Richmond, Capt. Polley, lost sails and sustained other damage. The ship Robert Harding, of Boston, Dyer, lost sails and received other damage. The ship Martha Whitmore, of Richmond, Colburn, lost sails, shifted cargo, stove bulwarks, and will have to discharge. The ship H. D. Brookman, of New-York, Johnson, lost sails and received other damage. The ship Resolute, of Freeport, Prince, lost sails and received other damages; put into Swansea. The ship Sea Belle, of New-York, Leland, cut away her masts; is strained throughout, and making water; this vessel has received repairs here to the extent of £2,100 for damages sustained on Richabucto Bar.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

By Telegraph.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Nov. 22, sunset—One bark coming up the Bay. The ship Great Republic, for San Francisco, is at anchor near the S. W. Spit; steamer Marion, for Charleston, passed down the Narrows at 11:50 A. M.; the Prussian ship Germania, for Baltimore, at 1:35, and steamer Alabama, for Savannah, 4:05 P. M. Wind W. N. W., moderate; weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, Nov. 22, sunset—No inward bound vessels in sight; weather clear and calm.

SANDY HOOK, Nov. 22, sunset—One brig going up the Bay. Weather clear; wind W. N. W., light.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 21—Arr. ships New-Hampshire, from Havre; J. H. Ryerson, from New-York; John W. Hand, Onacasta and J. F. Chapman, from Liverpool; Mary B. Rich, from Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 22—Arr. ships A. H. Stephens and Asia, from Liverpool, and four Br. ships.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 22—The performances of the U. S. sloop-of-war Narragansett have proved unsatisfactory.

The schr. Minnehaha, of Maine, has been seized for violation of the inspection laws.

The U. S. steamer Water Witch left to-day for the Gulf.

HAMPTON ROADS, Nov. 22—Arr. brig Pilot Fish, from Turk's Island.

The Merchant and Miners' Steamship Company have put on the line of Boston and Norfolk four first-class steamers, 1,200 tons each, and after the 1st of January connections will be made with Memphis and other Western cities.

BOSTON, Nov. 22—Arr. brigs Wingold, Heath, Aux Cayes; Eolus, Allen, Gonaives; schr. W. H. Guilliland, Erickson, Charleston.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22—The brig Neander, before reported ashore at Quarantine, has got off uninjured.

Spoken, &c.

Ann—brig, strg. N. E., exchanged signals with, 20th inst., lat. 38 30, lon. 74.

Foreign Ports.

At East Harbor, T. I., Nov. 6, bark R. H. Knight Geary, for New-York, ldg.